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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

**Roosevelt Expects Debts Pay**

**Russia Doubles Price of Bread**

**Australia Race Draws Fliers**

**California Bolts Kidnapers In**

**U. S. Museums Serve Leisure**

**Panama Canal Pays a Profit**

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT declares in a message to Congress that the American people have a right to expect some payment on the war debts. He says they will not place an impossible burden on the debtor nations, but ask that substantial sacrifices be made to meet the obligations. The President travels a middle road between the extreme collectionists and the extreme cancellationists. Debtors are expected to respect the American attitude and to know American opinion is affected by the objects for which they are spending their available funds. No legislation is asked at this session. One point often debated is re-affirmed—Debts due the United States have no relation to reparations due the debtor nations.

¶ Russia doubles the price of bread in all Soviet ration stores under a new decree. Black bread goes to about 25 cents a pound, white bread goes higher. This action by Moscow gives point to William Henry Chamberlin's current articles in the Monitor. The remaking of Russia's agriculture has proved more difficult than that country's industrialization. Hordes have starved among the farmlands; bread rises under pressure of a new scarcity. Chamberlin gives the full truth about the great Communist experiment—He is rendering a true service to society.

¶ New York entertains the American fleet, whose review by the President is now rated as one of the most imposing naval spectacles in history. Thus the most sympathetic Commander-in-Chief the Navy has ever known witnesses its most formidable pageant. International implications of the review are easily exaggerated. The effect was chiefly for home consumption—Americans must know their navy when so much of their money is being spent for its expansion and rejuvenation.

¶ Australia closes its list of entries for the greatest air race ever staged. The United States will be represented by 11 fliers in the flight from London to Melbourne in October for prizes totaling $75,000 Britain and Australia come next with eight entries each, Holland and France have four entries each, Italy and New Zealand have two each, Denmark, Sweden and Ireland each have one. If anticipated records are achieved air racing may then be ready for its final exciting unfoldment—The man-birds will begin to race each other in circling the earth.

¶ Los Angeles sees the three men under life sentence for kidnaping William F. Gettle for ransom given 37 years each for using the mails to extort. The added penalty means that under the California law the kidnapers are ineligible for either pardon or parole and must spend all their days in confinement. This is expiation, but more, it is warning. It minimizes the allurement—The American people are determined that this strange, heartless crime of kidnaping shall be brought to an end.

¶ Toronto hears from the American Museums Association convention that museums are to play a large educational part in the new leisure régime. The United States now has 1700 museums, with their buildings alone representing a capital investment of $150,000,000, and every fortnight sees another added. The newest move is museums in national parks, interpreting the outdoors roundabout. The natural sciences, history and art are increasingly claiming the attention of both adults and children—Leisure is a blessed thing when it means more time to learn.

¶ Buenos Aires witnesses heroic competition between France and Germany in delivering European mail in South America. The French wrest back the record lost to the Germans when they deliver Paris newspapers in less than four days after publication. The French planes cross the south Atlantic in a single hop; the German planes refuel on the anchored steamer Westphalen in mid-ocean. The new record was made by five planes on successive laps. Probably no great profits result from this swift mail delivery—But profits are negligible where so much pride is involved.

¶ The U. S. War Department receives facts and figures to show that even from a financial standpoint the Panama Canal is a success. Prof. Marshall E. Dimock, after a three months' investigation, reports that the Canal itself has paid 3 per cent a year on a $500,000,000 investment. The Government operates about 100 allied businesses, with $100,000,000 invested, ranging from a railroad to ice cream plants, and all are found to do well. The railroad has earned about $8,500,000 on an original capital of $7,000,000. Professor Dimock's conclusion is arresting—"Government-operated services can be made as efficient as any."

## America's Sea and Air Power On Parade

Wide World

**Destroyer Squadron Passing in Review**

Heavy Cruiser Indianapolis, in Left Foreground, From Which President Roosevelt Watched the Procession, and to the Right the Battleship Pennsylvania, Flagship of Admiral David F. Sellers, Commanding the Combined Fighting Fleet.

## Big Naval Parade Pleases Everyone But the Pacifists

### 12-Mile Warship Pageant Wins High Praise by Chief Executive

By Erwin D. Canham

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON BOARD U. S. S. INDIANAPOLIS, June 1—The grandiose spectacle of sea power witnessed from this "treaty cruiser" today takes its rank among the world's greatest naval parades. The horizon-long line of ships—86 of them, stretching 12 miles—represented one of the greatest tonnages of fighting craft ever to pass in review before the head of a single nation. So it was that one of the most sympathetic Presidents the Navy has ever known witnessed a truly formidable pageant, and as it ended, ordered the "well done" signal hoisted aloft.

But, thrilling though it was to every eyewitness, various comments were heard on the quarter-deck today. At least one Cabinet officer wrinkled his brow quizzically as he thought of the profound anti-military sentiment which prevails on his mid-western plains. And Mrs. Roosevelt, who is an ardent worker for international coöperation and disarmament, took up her stand during the review behind one of the ship's small boats. She, of course, enjoyed the color of the spectacle and was graciousness itself to the officers at her elbow. But she remained in the background.

**But the Fog Lifted**

International implications of the review can easily be exaggerated. President Roosevelt invited only one lone foreigner, Admiral Lewis Bayly, retired officer of the British Navy, to the Indianapolis when he might have summoned all the capital's naval attachés, as the Kaiser was fond of doing. The review was primarily for domestic consumption, and it fits very nicely into the naval building campaign now under way. It is part of the enormous advertising drive navalism is having now that "the fleet's in." In the sense that navalism is now being sold to the American people, the review has world significance.

But it was a grand sight—once the fog lifted. That fog was perhaps typical—if it is not unfair to say so—of the confusion in which modern navies have struggled. The history of naval evolution—of big battleships,

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**Things Present**

The Women's Activities Page today is given over largely to an intimate glimpse into Swedish home life. And as you glance at the recipes, remember that a "hostogram" is three and a half ounces.

Another Monitor Camera Club layout adds interest to the inside back page.

**And Things to Come**

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, Antiques and Interior Decoration Page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater Page, another article in the "Improving Your Tennis" series, a Parable of Safed the Sage, and the weekly World News Map.

## Russians Bend Slowly to Soviet Will

### First Five-Year Plan Swept Russia in Economic Storm—Great Factories Arose in Interior Wastes, and Farmers Were Torn From Their Lands to Be Herded Into Collective Farm Units

### 'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Fourth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

*After ten years as staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.*

For more than five years the Soviet Union has been living under a régime of centralised planned economic life which has changed the physical appearance of the vast Russian land and affected the fate of its inhabitants with all the force of an elemental hurricane.

To the casual reader it might seem strange that four volumes of economic tables and statistics, of estimates of natural resources and means of developing them, the four volumes in which the first Five-Year Plan was published, could have such dynamic results.

But the adoption of the Five-Year Plan unmistakably did bring in its train a whole series of striking and fateful consequences. It erected great steel mills where there had been nothing but open steppe lands, browsed over by the cattle of Asiatic nomads. It set up a modern chemical works in the peaceful forests of the Urals. It tore vast numbers of hard-working peasants from their homes, stripped them of their property and sent them to hard labor in mines, in timber camps, at construction enterprises.

It hastened the process by which young Communists in far-away Muhammadan regions of the Soviet Union begin to forget the Koran and the Shariat and to think in terms of Marx and Lenin, of cotton mills and electrical power stations. It scattered tractors over the Soviet countryside, and denuded it of horses and livestock. It created great state "grain factories," in the shape of huge farms, and turned formerly fertile stretches of land in the neighborhood into weed-grown deserts, policed by terror and hunger.

It opened wide doors of opportunity for many young factory hands and peasants, now studying to be engineers and professional men. It ruthlessly destroyed—sometimes physically, more often psychologically—some of the finest representatives of Russia's old intelligentsia, convicted by Gay-Pay-Oo drumhead courts-martial of fantastic charges of "sabotage."

What was this Five-Year Plan, which brought so much change, so much growth in some fields, so much suffering in others? It was a stupendously ambitious effort to plot in advance the whole graph of national economic and social development, to decide, on the basis of the estimates of a central planning body, the Gosplan, or State Planning Commission, how much coal should be mined, how many moving-picture per-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## Council Accepts Bolivia's Appeal For Arbitration

GENEVA, June 1 (AP)—The Council of the League of Nations decided today to accept Bolivia's appeal for arbitration of the Chaco war instead of mediation.

This decision was facilitated by Paraguay's announcement that it has no objections to this new procedure, invoked under Article 15 of the Covenant.

"Paraguay has always wanted to settle this dispute by peaceful means," said Señor Caballero Bedoya, Paraguay's representative at Geneva.

The new procedure, observers said, may interfere with the League's proposed munitions embargo against the belligerents.

Article 15 authorizes the Council to make recommendations for a settlement of the war without a vote of the warring nations.

Bolivia insisted it needed more time to make another statement to the Council before action under Article 15 was begun. Señor Costa Durels, the country's representative here, said after the meeting that "the Council has no juridical right to impose an arms embargo until after an examination of the conflict under Article 15."

The Council took no action on the embargo question, which will be treated at a later session.

At a private session of the Council, it was announced that additional nations to accept the proposals of an arms embargo are Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Latvia and Australia.

### Ibarra Visits Colombia

BUENAVENTURA, Colombia, June 1 (AP)—Señor Velasco Ibarra, President-elect of Ecuador, arrived May 28 by airplane after a flight from Tumaco. He will go to the capital, Bogota, to visit President Herrara and Señor Alfonso Lopez, President-elect of Colombia.

## President Helps Graduate Son; Maine Fishing Halted by Fires; Coeds Want Matrimony Course

Franklin D. Roosevelt, besides being a President very much interested in his country, is a father very much interested in his sons. One of those sons, John, the youngest, graduated today from Groton School and his father, a Groton alumnus, was on hand with his famous smile, tinged perhaps with a little more pride and happiness than usual.

The President, tanned from his reviewing of the fleet at New York yesterday, motored to Groton from his private car which pulled into Worcester early this morning.

¶

Among President Roosevelt's visitors aboard the train at Worcester this morning was one Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, arch critic of the NRA.

Reports say they just "passed the time of day."

Tonight Governor Ely appears before a farm gathering in Schenectady, ostensibly to continue his tirade against, among other things, the Roosevelt agricultural program.

### Labor

**Textile Clouds Gather**

A costly textile strike loomed more menacing in New England today as union officials refused to yield to pressure from both sides. Workers as well as government agents and employers have sought reconsideration of a strike order to take effect Monday. Of the nation's 400,000 textile workers about 75,000 are in New England. Probably 25,000 are members of the United Textile Workers of America, but the rest would be affected it is pointed out, in the end. The union resents an NRA order cutting shop production by one-quarter for 12 weeks.

Uncertainty still marks development of the situation in many sections. Officials of plants in Lewiston, Biddeford, and Augusta, Maine, expressed confidence that the walkout would not touch them.

### Forests

**Fires and Fish**

Forest fires in Maine today gave fish in small streams a respite from sportsmen's intrusions.

Gov. Lous J. Brann, moved by the "serious forest fire menace existing in all parts of our State," the Associated Press reports, ordered all small streams closed to fishing.

Furthermore, Maine woods visitors can't even smoke or build fires, according to the Governor's order. The ban, however, permits "lawful fishing from boats or canoes on lakes, ponds, rivers or thoroughfares."

Woods fires have destroyed 12 unoccupied cottages and three homes in the fishing community of Five Islands, near Georgetown. Altogether, 22 fires have laid waste about 20,000 acres of tinder-dry woodland mostly in the north.

"Carelessness," comments Fire Commissioner Neil L. Violette.

### Education

**College Unbelief**

"Do you believe in a hereafter?"

Fifty-four per cent of the girls answering the annual questionnaire at Jackson College said, unhesitatingly—"No."

Declared many of the co-eds at this branch of Tufts College: "Since I've come to college I don't know what to believe."

To the question "Do you advocate a course in marriage?" the answer was almost unanimously "Yes."

In choosing the type of man

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# President Demands Payment Within Reason on War Debts; Invites Discussion and Revision

### British Hesitate Between Open Default and Token Payment

### Realize Situation Approaches Climax

### Hold That Trade Recovery Would Be Retarded By Paying Large Sums

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 1 — Whitehall opinion on paying the June installment of the British war debt to the United States [illegible] completely against anything more than a repetition of a token payment as made in December, 1933.

The British official view is also practically unanimous that even the question of making a token payment will have to be reëxamined if such action should leave Britain open to being charged with default.

Influences within the Cabinet are already at work favoring downright default in any case and are only being kept in check by the argument that since the Johnson Act does not absolutely preclude negotiation for an agreed settlement, it may be worth while to keep the present situation alive for a short time longer so as not to lessen the chances of an eventual understanding. It is felt here, in fact, that realities must indeed very shortly be faced and that the only alternatives lie between a comparatively nominal payment and complete default.

**Trade Recovery Involved**

The British case against payment is not that sterling could not be provided at present exchange rates. It is that to resume transfer across the Atlantic of large sums would simply say good-by to all hope of trade recovery for anybody in the world. The attempt to make such payment in the past, it is argued, smashed the world's monetary system and was thus a main factor in producing universal depression from which everybody is still suffering. The crucial fact, it is claimed, is that money is only a token and cannot function unless a creditor accepts goods or service, or both, in satisfaction of his claim.

The United States, it is agreed, could be paid in full if it would accept what Britain has to offer, namely, manufactured goods and human labor.

But this is not the case, it is declared, so long as the United States continued as at present to exclude outside manufactures by tariffs and foreign labor by immigration laws and other bars against European competition. The balance of commercial payments in Anglo-American trade, it is emphasized, is already heavily against Britain.

Before the World War when this was not the case and when on the contrary the United States was indebted to Britain, the remittance of payment was easy owing to the United Kingdom's buying more than £4 worth of American goods for every £1 worth sent westward across the Atlantic from Britain.

**Sharp Change in Conditions**

Today the situation is changed. The United States from being a debtor nation has become a creditor one. United States foreign trade, it is true, has been largely destroyed, owing to the world monetary collapse. Nevertheless, last year, despite the British tariff, the value of American exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £76,000,000 ($300,000,000), compared only to £19,000,000 worth moving in the opposite direction.

In these circumstances it is argued that for Britain to try to buy dollars enough to make war debt payments at all appreciably in excess of the token amounts of the past two semiannual installments would rapidly restore the price crisis of March, 1933.

It has not been denied here that by shipping its now considerable gold reserve Britain might conceivably—under changes in its fiduciary note issue law—renew full war debt payments to the United States at least for another year or two without producing another currency crisis, except probably for France and other gold users.

Such a course would be approved by what has of late become a considerable section of opinion here, including the London Chamber of Commerce, owing to the probability of its putting a final extinguisher upon all hope of Britain's ever returning to the gold standard.

**Two Divisions of Opinion**

On the other hand the whole solid mass of British official and banking opinion, which still hankers after return to gold, regards it with such abhorrence that it might prefer total default. This accounts for the prevailing view that Britain has only two possible courses, namely token payment or default.

It is strongly denied here in this connection that Britain's present position in pressing Germany to honor its commercial debts in any way clashes with that taken up regarding the payment of intergovernmental war debts to the United States. This is because—unlike the United States—Germany has a permanent trade balance in its favor as regards the United Kingdom. Britain, for example, last year bought £29,000,000 worth of goods from Germany, sending that country in return only £14,000,000 worth of British goods.

### Status of War Debts

DEBT as stated in 1926 funding settlements, payable to the United States in installments for 62 years, $11,522,354,000.

Interest to be paid over 62 years, $10,621,185,993.

Total, $22,143,539,993.

Received by the United States from date of settlements to Dec. 15, 1932:

Principal, $715,133,190.

Interest, $1,891,206,822.

Total receipts up to Dec. 15, 1932, $2,606,340,012.

Received by the United States since default period started, Dec. 15, 1932, $118,963,625.

Total receipts up to June 15, 1934, $2,725,303,637.

Debts, if payable today, would total $11,528,311,615.

## Interest Charges Add Continually To War Debt Load

### Like a Snowball, Great Sum Increases to Awe Debtors

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Of the $9,811,094,000 of war loans made by the United States Government the debtor nations contracted to pay over a 62-year period a total sum of $22,143,500,000 of which $2,725,500,000 has already been remitted.

Two facts leap to the eye from this bare summation of the present debt situation. One is the enormous difference between the sums borrowed and the sums due for payment. The debtors were called upon to remit over double the money borrowed. The other fact is the small amount already paid, compared either with the sums borrowed or the sums due for payment. It amounts to about a quarter of the original loans and less than a tenth of the sums due for payment.

The explanation of the first fact is—interest. Half the payments are due for redemption of the original loans. Half are payable on account of interest.

**Base Case on Reparations**

The crux of the debtors' case for revision of the debts is that the war debts are payable out of German reparations. You won't find it in the diplomatic negotiations with the United States. But, none the less, it is the guiding tenet of the former allies' war debt diplomacy.

The United States has consistently denied any such interconnection. To Washington the debts are not only separate from reparations; they are individual to each debtor. It should be noted, however, that in collecting according to "capacity to pay," the United States took into account, among other factors, the reparation receipts that the debtors were scheduled to receive.

The first revelation of the debtors' case came at the Peace Conference. Britain bruited the subject of complete cancellation of war debts and reparations. By war debts was meant European debts to Britain as well as to the United States. For Britain (and, to a smaller extent, France) was a creditor, too. Its loans to the allies amounted to more than double its borrowings from the United States. With the German reparation payments added, the debts to Great Britain totaled four times its own debts.

Britain's attitude appeared formally in the famous Balfour Note of 1922. This had the unfortunate effect of isolating the United States as the stumblingblock in the way of a general writing-off of the intergovernment indebtedness. Again there was a plea for complete cancellation. Referring to Britain's American debt,

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## Pigs-Wolf Legend Traced at Chicago To Ancient Tibet

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 1—More power to the Three Little Pigs, because the Big Bad Wolf, it appears, has been after them for century after century and has not got the best of them yet. The latest news about the Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf, cinematic stars of the 1933-1934 season, is that they actually have a past that goes back to ancient times. In other words, they are just a troupe of old favorites staging a comeback.

Because the truth is, according to Field Museum of Natural History here, the little pigs and the big bad wolf were characters in legends of ancient Tibet, and with the development of the arts of writing and printing in more recent times became popularized on the printed page there long before the current nursery rimes and their English predecessors were conceived.

A new exhibit on the graphic arts of Tibet, just opened at the Field Museum shows too wood engravings depicting the pig-wolf legend as it originated in Tibet. One of the engravings shows two fierce wolves and the other a goddess on a chariot drawn by nine pigs.

### People of U. S. He Declares, Need Some Settlement to Ease Taxes

### Burns No Bridges To Block Retreat

### Makes It Plain That Way to Foreign Lending Is Not Arbitrarily Closed

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1—In the war debts message to Congress, which the United States and Europe have long awaited, President Roosevelt today comprehensively reviews the situation, declares the American people have a right to expect some payment, but says they will not place an impossible burden on their debtors.

His request to Europe is: "Reasonable payment on the debt," which certainly is not reiteration of a 100 per cent collectionist standpoint. And he succinctly says:

"It is a simple fact that this matter of the repayment of debts contracted to the United States during and after the World War has gravely complicated our trade and financial relationships with the borrowing nations for many years."

**Skip Borrowing Problem**

The President makes no mention whatever of the Johnson Act, which apparently deprives debtor governments who do not make full payment of the privileges of the New York money market. But the White House position, though unexpressed, is that the new borrowing situation is now academic, and likely to remain so in the main for some time to come.

The American banker is not today willing to lend on apparently good security within the United States, and the day is obviously remote when he will be willing to send appreciable loans abroad to war debtor governments. Private borrowing will still remain open, even under the Johnson Act.

Thus it was not necessary to evolve an academic administration theory respecting the Johnson Act. The law is regarded as a useful potential lever on some debtors, and if it should ever turn out to be a monkey-wrench thrown into the machinery, the Administration is confident it could find some way around.

**Travels Middle Course**

President Roosevelt travels a middle course between extreme collectionists and extreme cancellationists. His is a road which seems to come close to average American opinion. On the one hand, he declares that "these obligations furnished vital means for the successful conclusion of a war which involved the national existence of the borrowers and later for a quicker restoration of their normal life after the war ended."

He reminds debtors that the money lent by the United States Government was in turn borrowed from the people of the United States, and that in the absence of payment from foreign governments the United States "is compelled to raise the shortage by general taxation of its own people in order to pay off the original Liberty bonds and the later refunding bonds."

In short, as the President sees it, "the American people have felt that their debtors were called upon to make a determined effort to discharge these obligations"; they would not, he reiterates, "be disposed to place an impossible burden upon their debtors, but are nevertheless in a just position to ask that substantial sacrifices be made to meet these debts.

**Door Open on Revision**

The President assures the country that he is making every effort to persuade each debtor nation "of the sacredness of the obligation."

But on the other hand, the Chief Executive holds open to debtors, in many separate phrases, hope for drastic revision. He declared the American people do not wish to be unreasonable and place an impossible burden on their debtors; he recognizes that the debts themselves have "gravely complicated" trade and finance.

Finally, he assures them "of our willingness, if they should so request, to discuss frankly and fully the special circumstances relating to means and method of payment."

This offer was on one occasion utilized, in October, 1933, when Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and a British debts mission conferred for a month in Washington. President Roosevelt reveals no details of the negotiation, but simply says:

"These discussions made clear the existing difficulties and the discussions were adjourned."

In a word, while the President again emphasizes the accessibility of the debtor to his creditor, he can offer no hope that agreement will ensue. But the British negotiation is still the most significant factor in the diplomacy of the debts, particularly as Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say that he interpreted the British token payment shortly thereafter as not being default in view, among other things, "of the impossibility of accepting at that time any of the proposals for a readjustment of the debt."

This reference would seem to mean that while offers in good faith for debt settlement are pending, the President will accept token payment

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# President Helps Graduate Son; Maine Fishing Halted by Fires; Coeds Want Matrimony Course

(Continued from Page 1)

which would appear most desirable to them, the girls spurned "four-letter" athletes, labeled them "crude," and turned to the sophisticated, cultured, refined men.

## Shipping

**Freedom of the Port**

Boston is nearly a free port.

The House and Senate at Washington have now both approved, with minor differences, the Celler Foreign Trade Zone bill. Approval by the President is expected after the two chambers iron out their disagreements.

Then Boston looks for a boom in its port business. The free port will do away with custom technicalities and "red tape." It will entice much new business and result in a better balance between exports and imports. It is hoped.

⁂

Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, notes that the action at Washington culminates efforts of 20 years.

Vessels bringing goods to Boston will be able, under the free port plan, to obtain large outbound cargoes here instead of going farther south. It also will allow purchase of foreign goods for shipment to Boston without going through the usual customs processes.

## Miscellaneous

**Change of Air**

Somerville, with the help of other cities and towns of metropolitan Boston, is going to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. That is, if a bill passed to be engrossed yesterday by the House is given final enactment.

The measure authorizes the Metropolitan District Commission to spend $340,000 for the land and buildings of the Hinkley Rendering plant, on the shore of the Mystic River in Somerville, and to convert the property into a public park and beach.

The legislators disagreed violently on paying what some termed "four times the assessed value" of the property, but those who have occasion to visit that part of the city, and especially residents of the district, no doubt will be more appreciative of the change of scenery and atmosphere.

## Aviation

**Fast Executives**

A fast cabin airplane swooped down onto the Boston Airport this forenoon—the latest answer to executives whose factories are miles apart. The manufacturers of Palm Beach cloth have factories in Sanford, Maine, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio. This new cabin plane, with a top speed of 240 miles an hour, will bring these factories within two to five hours' flying time of one another. A 700 horsepower motor gives it the speed. Wing flaps let it land at the slow landing speed of 55 miles an hour.

## Federal Court

**Another Loophole**

Dr. Joao Frederico Normano, said by German authorities to be Isaak Lewin, swindler, wasn't sent back to Germany before May 7, 1933. So he can't be sent back now. And in spite of Germany's protests that they want to prosecute him for the illegal disappearance of $750 000, Judge Elisha Brewster, in Federal Court here yesterday, ruled, in effect that Herr Normano-Lewin can stay in the United States as long as he wants to.

⁂

Dr. Normano, by which name the principal insists he be known, was arrested in Cambridge on Jan. 5, 1933, while serving as a lecturer at Harvard. Committed to jail on March 4 to await action by the State Department in response to German requests, Dr. Normano insisted he could not get a fair trial in Germany because of the fact that he is a Jew. The court, however, refused to recognize this as an argument against extradition.

But to extradite means to extradite within 60 days. And when, after May 7, negotiations between the German Ambassador and the United States Department of State had availed nothing, Dr. Normano was entitled to apply for a discharge. And he did.

Today he is looking for more lecture dates about Boston and probably thinking of writing a book on something or other.

Germany has the right to appeal Judge Brewster's decision, however, and Herr Dr. Normano-Lewin may come again into the headlines.

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## Monitor Cartoonist To Give Interview

MR. PAUL R. CARMACK, cartoonist of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the next of the Monitor interview series, Saturday, June 2, at 9:15 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ of Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On Saturday, June 9, Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, will be interviewed at the same hour over the same stations.

# Up and Down Beacon Hill

**They Do Care**

Police chiefs who care, and there are said to be a great many, will climb Beacon Hill tomorrow to voice their views on the controversial police unification bill.

Yesterday the Senate refused to reconsider its passage of the measure on Tuesday, and sent it over to the House. Today it went into the basket of the House Ways and Means Committee, which immediately announced a public hearing tomorrow at 10:30. Absence of the training school provision in the plan as it stands will bring many bluecoated chiefs to the hearing room in protest.

⁂

**They Begin to See**

The Legislature is beginning to visualize to some extent the necessities of the City of Boston and the courage and far-sight required of Mayor Mansfield to steer the municipal ship away from the breakers of financial ruin.

Twice yesterday the statesmen on the top of Beacon Hill passed along toward completion laws which the Mayor had asked to enable him to put through much-needed reforms in the government of Boston.

The Senate substituted for an adverse report of the committee on cities a measure which, if it is allowed to become law, will allow the Boston Mayor to reorganize the department of public welfare by naming a commissioner and two deputies instead of the cumbersome board of 12 the Mayor must now work with.

The Senate, also, without debate, passed to be engrossed the permissive bill authorizing Mayor Mansfield to restore one-third salaries to Boston and Suffolk County employees starting next Jan. 1.

⁂

**Again Finnegan**

The Senate Ways and Means Committee did a wise and sensible thing yesterday when it submitted a favorable report on the bill providing for the non-criminal disposition of minor infractions of the motor vehicles laws. An adverse report on this bill filed by the judiciary committee had been overturned by the Senate on motion of Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester.

If this measure finds its way finally through the labyrinth of legislative processes into Massachusetts law books, motorists who are tagged for overlong parking or entering a one-way street the wrong way will no longer have to stand in the lower courts as though they had committed some heinous offense.

⁂

The Senate today proceeded with plans for putting the State into the gambling business. Yesterday the amended pari-mutuel horse and dog racing bill was passed to be engrossed by the House, 128 to 41, and sent down the hall to the upper chamber. Today the House sent it over to its Ways and Means Committee.

⁂

**Long Vacation**

Walter V. McCarthy, who involuntarily picked up his things from the $5200-a-year Public Welfare Director's office the other day and sent them over to the under-$3000-a-year Deputy Institutions Commissioner's office, may never occupy the chair in his new position.

He was supposed to have begun his new duties Tuesday. Instead he started on his annual two-weeks vacation today. Asked when he would return, he said: "It probably will be a much longer time than two weeks before I return to City Hall. I'm going on an indefinite payless furlough."

⁂

The Republican State Committee heard yesterday that 1100 persons were enrolled at the Hotel Bancroft in Worcester for the Night Before Festivities of the Pre-Primary Convention on June 9. It's said that about 130 Republicans have had to be placed in other Worcester hotels, so great is the advance interest being shown in this first pre-primary convention ever to be held in old Massachusetts.

⁂

**Old Pay On the Way**

Only House enactment of the pay restoration bill now is needed to put thousands of dollars into the pockets of county workers—that is those of all counties except Suffolk. The Senate today passed to be engrossed the measure restoring one-third of the present salary cut to these other-than-Suffolk County workers. Attempts to amend it so as to include slighted Suffolk, failed.

⁂

The House of Representatives today passed to be engrossed a bill requiring fire apparatus and other public emergency vehicles to come to a full stop at a red light and then proceed with caution. The law now states that the power apparatus must obey all traffic signals, which, it is argued, delays the apparatus and caused much destruction by fire at times.

Rush Jones.

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## Students to Earn Tuition In College Apple Orchard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Walla Walla College, near here, has gone into the apple business. The institution has taken a two-year lease on the 100-acre Baker-Langdon apple orchard with privilege of a three-year renewal and has put students to work on the tract.

Between 20 to 80 students, according to the season, will thus have an opportunity to earn their way through school. Mr. Roy Zumwalt, farm manager of the college, has charge. A light crop is expected this year—about 22,000 boxes of good fruit, compared with 40,000 boxes in good years. The top-grade apples will be sold and the culls will be used in the college dehydrator where 75 to 100 are employed during the rush period.

**Maritime Nation**

Nearly 6000 persons in Great Britain, 1200 of them living in London, were born on the high seas.

# Boston Snapshots

**Catches No Worm**—We have just heard of a

woodpecker who—although he catches no worm himself—succeeds in turning numerous campers into "early birds." With the help of a metal sign erected by the Forestry Department, he does the work of an alarm clock each morning at dawn.

As daylight begins to appear, he stations himself in front of the sign and begins his attack with rhythmic precision. At first he is hopeful—and the sound is pianissimo. As time goes on and his work makes no impression, he apparently becomes annoyed. His sharp beak moves more quickly and with steadily increasing force until half awake sportsmen may suspect the presence of machine gunners in the woods.

Presently he abandons the attempt for the day. But next morning, with renewed determination, he is back again.

⁂

**Pruned Pictures**—Prof. Howard M. Le Sourd of B. U. has made a careful study of the effect of movies upon children.

Pictures built for the express purpose of character education are invariably "preachy" and therefore ineffective, he finds. The practical problems of everyday life, he believes, grip the imagination of the normal child, and these problems can very well be presented to them by films produced by the regular studios—after certain unnecessary, and perhaps objectionable, sections have been deleted.

The other day the professor showed one film treated in this way, to the Newton Motion Picture Council. This picture, "Young America," was reedited in this way at a total cost of only $96 and the result, he felt, was a story of real value in provoking thought on character-building subjects. The film had already been shown to a group of ninth grade children and had not only held their interest throughout but had been followed by an interesting discussion of the problems faced by the characters in it.

At the same meeting a telegram from Conrad Nagel was read in which he congratulated the council on its progress.

⁂

**Three Nights in a Restaurant**—Anyone who can spend three nights in a restaurant without eating a bite and then go on a hunger strike, is naturally an object of curiosity. Newton police are still wondering

about a stranger who did just this. After he had, as an uninvited guest, spent three nights in a local eating establishment, they were called to remove him. He was arrested on vagrancy charges.

At police headquarters he refused to eat. The officers there are inclined to suspect him of being part man and part camel.

⁂

**Streamlined Speech**—Trains are streamlined. So is correct speech. At least students graduating from the Photopher School last night argued thus. Correct speech, like water and air, follows a streamline of clarity, unity, and coherence, they said.

Unlike most school graduations, where one student holds the title of valedictorian, every one of the 12 graduating ladies were valedictorians. They all had part in a sketch describing the streamlining of speech. Sixty-five persons witnessed the graduation at 711 Boylston Street. But the hall was a veritable "no man's land," for there were 10 women to every man. Mr. Frederick A. Coates, assistant superintendent in the vocational division of the State Department of Education, was the chief speaker, while Miss Edith E. Swift, faculty member, awarded the diplomas.

⁂

**Mosquito Wrecking Crew**—Either the mosquitoes on the upper reaches of the Charles River have a sense of humor, or else they are a little vindictive when their solitude is disturbed. The kayak in which we explored their fastnesses the other

day was heavily loaded. There was not much more than an inch of freeboard. To turn the head suddenly was to ship a gallon or so of water. The mosquitoes seemed aware of this. At critical moments, as we avoided rocks, or rounded curves, they would land somewhere fairly well out of reach of a brushing hand. An arm would move quickly, the kayak would lurch, fill with water, and settle down beneath the surface gently, necessitating a swim to the shore and a relaunching each time.

⁂

**Give Force to Invitation**—Immigration authorities have given Governor Ely until next Wednesday to get out of the State House. They served him yesterday with a warrant for his deportation. Two officers in full uniform did the honors.

Receiving the officers in true State House style, the Governor declared he would be pleased to be deported next Wednesday to a meeting at the Hotel Somerset in honor of Col. Daniel MacCormack, head of the Federal Immigration Department.

The warrant was just an idea to extend the invitation in an unconventional and almost compelling way—in view of the numerous invitations which the Governor receives and does not accept.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the New England Immigration Department was also subpoenaed. Judges of the courts were merely invited.

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## Money Management Urged in Education To Prevent Poverty

Permanent prevention of poverty, through teaching school children how to handle money scientifically is the aim of the American Association for Economic Education.

Deploring the educational system which teaches girls and boys "to run about making copious notes on the color of a bird's legs and the kind of feathers in its tail, yet leaves them in utter ignorance of securities and stock, common or preferred," Mr. A. Loring Brown of the Investors Syndicate, lectured yesterday, for the association, before pupils of the Atherton Secretarial School, on the subject of "the blind spot in science."

"We are still in the financial dark ages," he said. "This periodic economic depression in which families lose their homes, their automobiles, their bank accounts, is preventable if we will apply the same science which we apply to other problems. One of the first duties of our educational system is to give complete instruction in the scientific management of money."

He warmly commended the work in Massachusetts begun by Miss Florence Barnard, who during the last seven years has developed and installed in the Brookline schools a system of teaching children, from the lowest grade up, financial budgeting. "The only time people will save is when times are bad, and they realize the need of savings. The more money American people make the less they save," he said. Women, he added, should become thoroughly informed regarding money management.

## *Prehistoric Fossils Used for Rock Garden*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — A "new" rock garden, more than 1,000,000 years old, with a 60,000,000-year-old gateway, is tucked away in the patio of the home of Dr. A. P. Ousdal of this city, and will some day be a part of a municipal aquarium, according to its owner.

Ten years ago Dr. Ousdal became interested in fossils. Working patiently during spare time, he uncovered hundreds of fossils that date back millions of years, according to reports sent him by the Smithsonian Institution.

Each specimen helps to form part of his new "ancient" rock garden. Three of the fossils proved to be ancient whales that natural scientists say existed here more than 60,000,000 years ago. These are being arranged to form a gateway to his garden.

**Two for $1.98**

A shop in New York advertised trousers at 99 cents "each leg."

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## Real Tramps Found Jolly Good Fellows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Edinburgh

TRAMPS are not as black as they are painted according to the report of the Scottish Prisons Department for 1933.

Having made an inquiry into statements that petty burglaries were carried out largely by the "fraternity of the road," the department exonerates tramps from suspicion.

It has been discovered that much of the petty crime is committed by young men who have taken to the road in a spirit of unrest through unemployment. The real tramp is, according to the Prisons Department, "in general a good fellow and on the whole very honest."

## Three Universities Rank All Others For Graduate Instruction

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—The American Council on Education in a report of the committee on graduate instruction ranked Harvard, California and Wisconsin at the head of the list.

The committee selected 35 fields of knowledge in graduate work and asked a jury of 100 scholars in each of these fields to name the universities which possessed staff and equipment to prepare candidates for the doctorate.

The departments were given "distinguished" and "adequate" rankings, both requiring a majority vote. Departments not reaching an adequate vote were not listed. No single university offered graduate work in all of the 35 fields.

Institutions high on the list follow:

| Institution | Adequate | Distinguished |
|---|---|---|
| California | 31 | 21 |
| Harvard | 29 | 23 |
| Wisconsin | 31 | 17 |
| Princeton | 17 | 14 |
| Chicago | 26 | 21 |
| Columbia | 28 | 21 |
| Calif. Inst. of Technology | 11 | 7 |
| Yale | 26 | 16 |
| Cornell | 27 | 16 |
| Michigan | 27 | 14 |
| Johns Hopkins | 24 | 12 |
| Minnesota | 25 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania | 21 | 4 |
| Ohio State | 22 | 4 |
| Stanford | 23 | 4 |
| Illinois | 27 | 4 |
| Iowa | 18 | 2 |
| Northwestern | 15 | 1 |
| New York | 14 | 0 |

## North Carolina Graduations

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—Nearly 2500 students in the various colleges of North Carolina are scheduled to receive diplomas this commencement season. The University of North Carolina leads with 400. This spring also witnessed the graduating of more high school students than in any previous year, it was pointed out by educational leaders.

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LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441
CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429
NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730
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## Women Support Adequate Defense Plan for Big Navy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 1—Co-operation of Congress in suppressing crime and promoting justice was asked in resolutions adopted at the closing session of the twenty-first annual convention of the National Society of New England Women here yesterday. The gathering also advocated expansion of the navy to treaty strength.

"As descendants of New England and as American citizens, we insist on respect for law and orderly government," said the society, in its resolution on crime and justice. Copies of it were sent to President Roosevelt, the Attorney-General and the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

"Adequate defense," was the basis of the naval resolution, copies of which were sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

The Marshall Cup for the greatest percentage increase in membership the past year was awarded to the Wyckoff Colony in New Jersey, while the Potter Cup for the largest numerical increase in membership was given to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Colony of Sons and Daughters. The Clara M. Coe Bryne Cup for the largest contribution to the Helping Hand Fund was presented to the Brooklyn colony also, and the American flag, donated by Mrs. James Augustus Ostrom for the best essay on Americanization, was won by the George Washington Colony of the Oranges, N. J.

Delegates to the local conference left here to go to their homes and to New England Society programs in various parts of the country.

Mrs. Frederick Starr Pendleton, president-general of the society, left for Hartford, Conn., to attend ceremonies there when the Hartford Colony dedicates a bronze tablet on the Silas Deane house in Wethersfield in commemoration of Deane's service during the Revolutionary War.

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# Boy Scouts Told Duty Is to Lead World Out of Fog

## Baker and Col. Roosevelt Speak at Dinner of National Council

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1—Boy Scouts throughout the nation have before them today the admonition that it is their task "to lead the world out of the fog in which it is groping." It came from Mr. Newton D. Baker, one-time Secretary of War, in an address at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America here last night.

At the same time, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor of Puerto Rico and of the Philippines, characterized the Scout organization as "a great ethical school, rather than a movement," and declared that extension of Scouting would aid greatly in combating crime by heading off juvenile delinquency.

A feature of the dinner was a Cherokee athletic dance by boys from the Thomas Indian School at Iroquois, N. Y., when the dining hall echoed to Indian war whoops. The dancers were sons of Seneca, Onondaga and Mohawk Indians.

**Defense of Democracy**

Democracy is the best form of government invented by man, but it is the hardest to administer, Dr. Baker told the Scouts.

"Democracy and civilization can only be preserved and extended by an educated people," he continued. "This is largely because of an appreciation of that fact that the American people have made great sacrifices to preserve the educational system. But education is not enough. I believe that a fine heart is better than a full head. Character is of primary value.

"Scouting, next to the church, is the outstanding character-building agency today."

Referring to possibility of war, Mr. Baker voiced the opinion that another major conflict on a modern scale would menace civilization.

Mr. Baker stressed what the loss of faith among survivors of the World War had cost the world, and declared that this loss was greater than that entailed in the 10,000,000 fatalities and the 40,000,000 disabled combatants of that conflict and that it had resulted directly in the establishment of dictatorships, even though the nations did not want them. Dictatorships had been possible, he held, only because the people of the world were reaching out for something they thought would save them from ruin.

**Force for World Peace**

Colonel Roosevelt stressed the importance of keeping older boys in scouting so that they might be of added value to the community. Scouting was creating bonds of sympathy between the youths of 46 lands and was thus a powerful force for world peace, he continued. The destruction of racial and national barriers was one of its outstanding accomplishments, he declared.

Before they spoke, Mr. Baker and Colonel Roosevelt were honored with the award of the silver buffalo for distinguished service to boyhood. This is the highest honor the National Council of Boy Scouts can bestow.

Five other men also received the silver buffalo citation. They were Mr. Paul Percy Harris, Chicago, originator of the rotary club, which has been of inestimable help to the Boy Scout movement; Mr. John M. Phillips, manufacturer and naturalist, of Pittsburgh, who was among the first to introduce scouting in Pennsylvania; Mr. Charles E. Cotting of Boston, philanthropist, chairman of the executive committee of the region comprising New England and a member of national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America; Mr. Frederic Kernochan of New York, one-time Chief Justice of Special Sessions and prominently identified with the Boy Scout Foundation of greater New York since its organization, and Mr. George Albert Smith of Salt Lake City, religious and business leader, to whose enthusiasm for scouting the National Council traces the fact that Utah stands first in the nation in the percentage of boys who are Scouts.

**Citations Announced**

The citations were announced by Mr. John Sherman Hoyt of New York, vice-president of the National Council.

All save Mr. Harris were present to receive their silver buffalo from the hands of Mr. Daniel Carter Beard, national Scout commissioner. Mr. Harris will receive his emblem at the international Rotary convention in June.

Mr. Walter W. Head of St. Louis, president of the National Council, presided at the dinner.

Delegates discussed many phases of scouting at a score of group meetings yesterday and today. Mr. Colin H. Livingston of Washington, honorary vice-president and the first national president of Boy Scouts of America, appealed for a clean press which will refuse to play up crime news.

"Why not put the names of our heroic boys on the front page rather than gangsters?" he asked. "The better newspapers understand our wishes in this matter and are cooperating."

Regional chairmen today made their reports on the state of the nation in scouting. Expansion of rural scouting to benefit farm boys and the promotion of inter-racial troops were among the topics discussed.

## Boy Scouts Perform the Day's Duties With Loyal Enthusiasm

**Scenes in Camp and on Field**

Left—Leisure Hour. Upper Right—Mounted Boy Scout Troop No. 129, Stationed at Fort Myer, Va. Lower Center—Calling the Troops. Lower Right—Signaling and Starting Fire Without Matches.

Upper Left and Lower Right—D. Warren Boyer. Upper Right—Acme P. & A. Lower Left—H. Armstrong Roberts

## Legionnaires Seize Oberlin Peace Signs

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 1 (AP)—American Legionnaires aided by Oberlin police yesterday interrupted an anti-war rally of Oberlin College students here long enough to seize placards denouncing war which had been placed at the foot of the Soldiers' Monument.

Dr. James Austin Richards, pastor in Oberlin, was speaking when the committee arrived and did not stop as the Legion members snatched up the signs, threw them into a truck and departed. The rally had been called by the Oberlin College Public Affairs Society, the Y. W. C. A., Oberlin Radical Club and the National Student League.

## Equal Education Urged for All U. S.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Civic efficiency and economic prosperity depend upon equal educational opportunities for the entire United States, Dr. John W. Abercrombie, assistant state superintendent of education, said in an address to the junior chamber of commerce.

"As the wealth of the state, wherever situated, should bear the cost of educating the state's children, wherever located, so the wealth of the nation, wherever situated, should bear the cost of educating the nation's children, wherever located," said Dr. Abercrombie, an advocate of federal aid for schools.

"This is essential to civic efficiency and economic prosperity — local, state and national. The educational inequalities among and between states will not be removed until equivalent educational opportunities have been provided for the children of all states, without placing upon the people of any state a tax burden heavier than that borne by the people of any other states."

## Netherland Chamber Approves Big Loan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

THE HAGUE—A $40,000,000 loan for public works to provide employment for 50,000 men has been passed by the Second Chamber of Parliament by a vote of 87 to 7.

The condition for execution of the plan is a lowering of the wage scale in order to adapt living and wages in the Netherlands more to the situation in other countries and thus meet competition.

Among the works to be executed under this scheme are improvements to the connection between Amsterdam and the Rhine, to roads, harbors and bridges, as well as waterways. It also includes preliminary work on reclaiming from the sea of a second Zuider Zee polder covering an area of 130,000 acres. The first polder, now under cultivation, is 50,000 acres.

**Admiral Togo**

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—Admiral Marquis Heimachiro Togo, the man whose destruction of the Tsar's Russian fleet, 29 years and two days ago, placed Japan among the great powers, passed on yesterday.

## South Carolina Cuts Cost of Road Upkeep

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Highway maintenance costs in South Carolina have been reduced nearly $1,000,000 in the last three years, the total upkeep during the year ending Dec. 31, 1933, being $1,201,161, compared with $2,185,176 in 1930, according to the current state highway audit report.

Warning is sounded in the report, however, that maintenance costs might be curtailed too greatly to impair proper upkeep. "Any divergence from the apparent present policy of keeping the highway system in first-class condition," he asserted, "would not only jeopardize the interests of investors in state securities, but would also be costly to the people of the State whose contributions through gasoline tax and motor vehicle license sustain the treasury of the department."

An additional outlay in future years "might be expected for the cost of resurfacing bituminous roads," the report shows. Approximately $279,754 of the 1933 maintenance expenditure went for this purpose, bringing the average for upkeep of the 6000-mile system to $211 a mile, it is shown.

# *Windowless Store to Introduce Shopping as Summer Sport*

## *Lack of Glare, Heat, Dust and Noise Made Goal of Chicago Department Store Now Building; Buyer to Learn Extent of Stock*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—With a view to making shopping an ideal summer sport, one of the largest merchandisers in the country has started to build a new store here without any regular windows.

Why no windows? Because at best not much light and a great deal of noise and dust come in through the glass apertures of the ordinary department store building, says Mr. L. S. Janes, national director of store arrangement for Sears Roebuck & Co., and sponsor of the no-window plan.

Glass, he explained, refracts sound, exaggerating outdoor noises. The new solid walls, on the contrary, are expected to deaden outside clatter and make the inside of the store as quiet as a theater, while the air-conditioning system supplies quantities of fresh air with just the right degree of moisture.

Four shafts of glass have been included in the design of the building as a concession to tradition. They are intended to give a few spots of daylight for the shopper who has always taken her goods to the window to see how they look out of doors.

These glass shafts are not expected to contribute any appreciable amount of light, however. Indeed, cross lights from this source are being avoided as much as possible. The sales floors are expected to be evenly illumined by a combination of mazda and mercury tube lighting which resembles daylight.

The new type of store is expected by Mr. Janes to be much more attractive to the eye than the old, since it lends itself much better to displays. Some new ideas in exhibiting merchandise are being worked out here, too, with the result that the store of tomorrow may be expected to resemble a great exposition.

The idea now is to let the customer "play around" with the stock, as Mr. Janes sees it. While the prospective buyer is waiting for a clerk in the automobile accessory department, for instance, he can acquaint himself with the various parts in open displays which allow him to honk horns and grab gearshift knobs. Or if it is trousers he is interested in, here is a rack which allows him to run through the store's assortment as he would through index cards.

Carrying the open exhibit idea a step further, Mr. Janes is now preparing descriptive cards to go with the displays. These cards tell interesting facts about the construction of the article, explain its merits, state its price. By the time the clerk arrives the customer is likely to know pretty much what he wants. It's all quite a contrast to the old days when a merchant marked his prices and sizes in a code the buyer couldn't decipher.

The whole idea of the modern store, as Mr. Janes sees it, is to make it simple and pleasant for the buyer to buy. Even the show windows have undergone a change. With 4000 windows to plan for the 400 or more retail stores of his company, Mr. Janes has found that customers like windows displayed without too much "trimming" in which they can see samples of merchandise with prices plainly marked and arranged in good designs.

## 'Army' Invades France In Test of Coast Defense

LORIENT, France, June 1 (AP)—The French "Red Army" made a successful invasion of France today with joint army and navy games testing the coastal defense.

Tanks of the "invaders" were landed from naval vessels in a surprise sortie and rumbled ashore to penetrate as far inland as Brittany.

## Japan Sends Naval Expert

TOKYO, June 1 (AP)—Capt. Tamon Yamaguchi, expert on questions of naval limitation and instructor in the naval war college, has been appointed naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Washington. He succeeds Capt. Mashi Kobayashi, who has been recalled to Tokyo.


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# American People Are Shown to Be Bearing Burden of Unpaid European Debts

## Roosevelt's Message on War Debts

### Tells Congress Legislation on Question at This Time Is Not Necessary or Advisable—Recognizes No Relation Between Debts of Allied Powers and Reparations—Door Left Open for Discussions

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's war debts message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my address to the Congress Jan. 3 I stated that I expected to report later in regard to debts owed the Government and people of this country by the governments and people of other countries. There has been no formal communication on the subject from the Executive since President Hoover's message of Dec. 19, 1931.

The developments are well known, having been announced to the press as they occurred. Correspondence with debtor governments has been made public promptly and is available in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is, however, timely to review the situation.

Payments on the indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States, which fell due in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, were postponed on the proposal of President Hoover, announced June 20, 1931, and authorized by the joint resolution of Congress approved Dec. 23, 1931. Yugoslavia alone suspended payment while rejecting President Hoover's offer of postponement.

**Requests Denied by Hoover**

In the six months of July to December, 1932, which followed the end of the Hoover moratorium year, payments of $125,000,000 from 12 governments fell due. Requests to postpone the payments due Dec. 15, 1932, were received from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland.

The replies made on behalf of President Hoover through the Department of State declined these requests, generally stating that it was not in the power of the Executive to grant them, and expressing a willingness to coöperate with the debtor government in surveying the entire situation. After such correspondence, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia and Lithuania met their contractual obligations, while Belgium, Estonia, France and Poland made no payment.

In a note of Dec. 11, 1932, after the United States had declined to sanction postponement of the payment due Dec. 15, the British Government, in announcing its decision to make payment of the amount due on Dec. 15, made the following important statement:

**Reply of Britain**

"For reasons which have already been placed on record His Majesty's Government are convinced that the system of intergovernmental payments in respect of the war debts as it existed prior to Mr. Hoover's initiative on June 20th, 1931, can not be revived without disaster. Since it is agreed that the whole subject should be re-examined between the United States and the United Kingdom this fundamental point need not be further stressed here.

"In the view of His Majesty's Government therefore the payment to be made on Dec. 15 is not to be regarded as a resumption of the annual payments contemplated by the existing agreement. It is made because there has not been time for discussion with regard to that agreement to take place and because the United States Government have stated that in their opinion such a payment would greatly increase the prospects of a satisfactory approach to the whole question.

"His Majesty's Government proposed accordingly to treat the payment on December 15th as a capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement and they are making arrangements to effect this payment in gold as being in the circumstances the least prejudicial of the methods open to them.

"This procedure must obviously be exceptional and abnormal and His Majesty's Government desire to urge upon the United States Government the importance of an early exchange of views with the object of concluding the proposed discussion before June 15th next in order to obviate a general breakdown of the existing intergovernmental agreements.

**No Payment by France**

The Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, replied to this note on the same day that acceptance by the Secretary of the Treasury of funds tendered in payment of the Dec. 15 installment can not constitute approval of, or agreement to, any condition or declaration of policy inconsistent with the terms of the agreement inasmuch as the Executive has no power to amend or to alter those terms either directly or by implied commitment.

No payment was made by France Dec. 15, 1932, as the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote on the morning of Dec. 14 refused authorization to make the payment.

The resolution voted by the French chamber at that time invited the French Government to convoke as soon as possible in agreement with Great Britain and other debtors, a general conference for the purpose of adjusting all international obligations and putting an end to all international transfers for which there is no compensating transaction.

The resolution stated that the Chamber, despite legal and economic considerations, would have authorized settlement had the United States been willing to agree in advance to the convening of the conference for these purposes.

**Separate Settlements**

This resolution of the French Chamber is to be read in relation with the public statements of policy made by President Hoover and by myself on Nov. 23, 1932.

President Hoover said, "The United States Government, from the beginning, has taken the position that it would deal with each of the debtor governments separately, as separate and distinct circumstances surrounded each case.

"Both in the making of the loans and in the subsequent settlements with the different debtors, this policy has been rigidly made clear to every foreign government concerned." I said:

"I find myself in complete accord with the four principles discussed in the conference between the President and myself yesterday and set forth in a statement which the President has issued today.

"These debts were actual loans made under distinct understanding and with the intention that they would be repaid.

"In dealing with the debts each Government has been and is to be considered individually, and all dealings with each Government are independent of dealings with any other debtor government. In no case should we deal with the debtor Governments collectively.

"Debt settlements made in each case take into consideration the capacity to pay of the individual debtor nations.

"The indebtedness of the various European nations to our Government has no relations whatsoever to reparations payments made or owed to them."

**Access to Creditor**

Of the $125,000,000 due and payable Dec. 15, 1932, the Treasury received $98,750,000, of which $95,550,000 was the British payment made subsequent to the above correspondence, and the other $3,000,000 represented payments by five other debtor nations. The amounts due from Belgium, Estonia, France, Hungary and Poland which were not received amounted to $25,000,000, of which $19,260,000 was due and payable by France.

In my statement issued Nov. 23, 1932, I had said:

"I firmly believe in the principle that an individual debtor should at all times have access to the creditor; that he should have opportunity to lay facts and representations before the creditor, and that the creditor always should give courteous, sympathetic and thoughtful consideration to such facts and representations.

"This is a rule essential to the preservation of the ordinary relationships of life. It is a basic obligation of civilization. It applies to nations as well as to individuals.

"The principle calls for a free access by the debtor to the creditor. Each case should be considered in the light of the conditions and necessities peculiar to the case of each nation concerned."

**Agreement on Statement**

On Jan. 20, 1933, President Hoover and I agreed upon the following statement:

"The British Government has asked for a discussion of the debts. The incoming administration will be glad to receive their representative early in March for this purpose. It is, of course, necessary to discuss at the same time the world economic problems in which the United States and Great Britain are mutually interested and therefore that representatives should also be sent to discuss ways and means for improving the world situation."

On March 4, 1933, the situation with regard to the indebtedness of other governments to the United States was, in brief, as follows:

France—The French Parliament had refused to permit payment of $19,261,432.50 interest due on the $3,863,650,000 bonds of France owned by the United States;

Great Britain—With respect to the British bonded debt held by the Treasury in the principal amount of $4,368,000,000, Great Britain in meeting a due payment of $30,000,000 principal and $65,550,000 interest had stated that the payment was not to be regarded as resumption of the annual payments contemplated under the funding agreement of June 19, 1923, but was to be treated, so far as the British Government was concerned, as a capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement;

**Italy Cites Resolution**

Italy—With respect to the $2,004,900,000 principal amount of bonds of the Italian Government held by the United States Treasury, the Italian Government had paid the sum of $1,245,437 interest due Dec. 15, 1932; but in doing so it referred to a resolution of the grand council of fascism adopted Dec. 5, 1932, in which "a radical solution of the 'sponging of the slate' type was declared to be necessary for the world's economic recovery";

Czechoslovakia in making a payment of $1,500,000 principal due Dec. 15, 1932, on its debt of $165,000,000 had stated that "this payment constitutes in the utmost self-denial of the Czechoslovak people their final effort to meet the obligation under such extremely unfavorable circumstances;"

Belgium had declined to pay $2,125,000 interest due Dec. 15, 1932, on its bonds of $400,680,000 held by the Treasury of the United States and in doing so had recited circumstances which it stated "prevent it from resuming, on Dec. 15, the payments which were suspended by virtue of the agreements made in July, 1931," adding, "Belgium is still disposed to collaborate fully in seeking a general settlement of intergovernmental debts and of the other problems arising from the depression";

Poland had not paid the $232,000 principal and $3,070,980 interest due Dec. 15, 1932, on its bond in the principal amount of $206,057,000 held by the Treasury of the United States.

**Standing of Other Countries**

Of the nine other governments whose bonds are held by the Treasury of the United States, Estonia and Hungary had not met payments due Dec. 15, 1932;

Austria is availing itself of a contractual right to postpone payments;

Greece was making only partial payments on its foreign bonded indebtedness, including that held by the United States;

Yugoslavia had declined to sign any Hoover moratorium agreement and had stopped paying;

No payment by Roumania had fallen due since the close of the Hoover moratorium;

Finland, Latvia and Lithuania were current in their payments.

**Definite Action Impossible**

Although I had informal discussions concerning the British debt with the British Ambassador even before March 4, 1933, and in April there was further discussion of the subject with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and between experts of the two governments, it was not possible to reach definite conclusions.

On June 13, the British Government gave notice that in the then existing circumstances it was not prepared to make the payment due June 15, 1933, but would make an immediate payment of $10,000,000 as an acknowledgment of the debt pending a final settlement.

To this notice reply was made by the acting Secretary of State, pointing out that it is not within the discretion of the President to reduce or cancel the existing debt owed to the United States nor to alter the schedule of debt payments contained in the existing settlement.

**Accepted Without Default**

At the same time I took occasion to announce that in view of the representations of the British Government, the accompanying acknowledgement of the debt itself, and the payment made, I had no personal hesitation in saying that I would not characterize the resultant situation as a default.

In view of the suggestion of the expressed desire of the British Government to make representations concerning the debt, I suggested that such representations be made in Washington as soon as convenient.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, provided May 12, 1933, had authorized the President for a period of six months from that date to accept silver in payment of installments due from any foreign Government, such silver to be accepted at not to exceed a price of fifty cents an ounce. In the payments due June 15, 1933, the Governments of Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Italy, Lithuania and Roumania took advantage of this offer.

**Requests for Discussion**

On June 15, 1933, payments of about $144,000,000 were due from foreign governments, the larger amounts being about $76,000,000 from Great Britain, almost $41,000,000 from France and $13,500,000 from Italy. The amounts actually paid into the Treasury were $11,374,000 of which $10,000,000 was paid by Great Britain and $1,000,000 by Italy. Communications were received from most of the debtor governments asking a discussion of the debt question with the United States Government.

In October, 1933, representatives of the British Government arrived in Washington and conferred for some weeks with representatives of this government. These discussions made clear the existing difficulties and the discussions were adjourned.

The British Government then stated that it continued to acknowledge the debt without prejudicing its right again to present the matter of readjustment and that it would express this acknowledgment tangibly by a payment of $7,500,000 on Dec. 15. In announcing this I stated that in view of the representations, of the payment, and of the impossibility of accepting at that time any of the proposals for a readjustment of the debt, I had no personal hesitation in saying that I should not regard the British Government as in default.

**Finland Met Payments**

On Dec. 15, 1933, there was due and payable by foreign governments on their debt funding agreements and Hoover moratorium agreements a total of about $153,000,000. The payments actually received were slightly less than $9,000,000, including $7,500,000 paid by Great Britain, $1,000,000 by Italy, and about $230,000 by Finland.

At the present time Finland remains the only foreign government which has met all payments on its indebtedness to the United States punctually and in full.

It is a simple fact that this matter of the repayment of debts contracted to the United States during and after the World War has gravely complicated our trade and financial relationships with the borrowing nations for many years.

These obligations furnished vital means for the successful conclusion of a war which involved the national existence of the borrowers, and later for a quicker restoration of their normal life after the war ended.

**Borrowed From People**

The money loaned by the United States Government was in turn borrowed by the United States Government from the people of the United States, and our Government, in the absence of payment from foreign governments is compelled to raise the shortage by general taxation of its own people in order to pay off the original Liberty bonds and the later refunding bonds.

It is for these reasons that the American people have felt that their debtors were called upon to make a determined effort to discharge these obligations. The American people would not be disposed to place an impossible burden upon their debtors, but are nevertheless in a just position to ask that substantial sacrifices be made to meet these debts.

We shall continue to expect the debtors on their part to show full understanding of the American attitude on this debt question.

The people of the debtor nations will also bear in mind the fact that the American people are certain to be swayed by the use which debtor countries make of their available resources—whether such resources would be applied for the purpose of recovery as well as for reasonable payment on the debt owed to the citizens of the United States, or for purposes of unproductive nationalistic expenditure or like purposes.

**Legislation Inadvisable**

In presenting this report to you, I suggest that, in view of all existing circumstances, no legislation at this session of the Congress is either necessary or advisable.

I can only repeat that I have made it clear to the debtor nations again and again that "the indebtedness to our Government has no relation whatsoever to reparations payments made or owed to them" and that each individual nation has full and free opportunity individually to discuss its problem with the United States.

We are using every means to persuade each debtor nation as to the sacredness of the obligation and also to assure them of our willingness, if they should so request, to discuss frankly and fully the special circumstances relating to means and method of payment.

Recognizing that the final power lies with the Congress, I shall keep the Congress informed from time to time and make such new recommendations as may later seem advisable.

## War Debts at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, May 29

The following tabulation gives at a glance the war debt situation between the United States and European nations:

| Country | Total indebtedness | Due June 15 | Amounts in arrears |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | $411,166,529 | $7,159,453 | $11,309,453 |
| Czechoslovakia | 165,283,195 | 1,682,812 | 3,892,898 |
| Estonia | 17,784,695 | 322,850 | 989,985 |
| Finland | 8,726,648 | 146,838 | |
| France | 3,999,772,534 | 59,000,218 | 82,308,312 |
| Great Britain | 4,636,187,358 | 85,670,785 | 176,120,246 |
| Hungary | 2,051,938 | 33,669 | 114,628 |
| Italy | 2,008,003,288 | 14,741,593 | 13,687,010 |
| Latvia | 7,312,658 | 134,883 | 386,462 |
| Lithuania | 6,554,544 | 147,884 | 221,169 |
| Poland | 222,560,466 | 4,039,039 | 13,317,829 |
| Roumania | 63,871,783 | 1,248,750 | 1,048,750 |
| Yugoslavia | 61,625,000 | 300,000 | 525,000 |

## Interest Charges Add Continually To War Debt Load

(Continued from Page 1)

the note said, "It is but one of a connected series of transactions, in which this country appears sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor, and, if our undoubted obligations as a debtor are to be enforced, our not less undoubted rights as a creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance." The United States still chose to insist on payment. So Britain did likewise, but said that it would insist on collecting more than it had to pay out.

**Adjustment of Payments**

In Great Britain's agreements with its debtors a clause appears allowing for automatic readjustment of payments in case future changes in either reparations or the American debt disturbed the equilibrium. France tried to insert a similar "safeguard clause" in its settlement at Washington. But the United States remained adamantine, and the clause merely stayed in the minds of the Frenchmen.

The debts-reparations link was tightened at the Reparation Conference of June, 1929, under the chairmanship of Mr. Owen D. Young. The conferees divided payments from Germany into two parts, conditional and unconditional. The latter went mainly to France as recompense for the devastation of the war-shattered French districts. The other was intended to cover what the Young Plan conferees euphemistically called "outpayments," that is, war debt payments to the United States. In a separate memorandum Germany's creditors promised Germany relief to that amount when Washington offered relief.

But reparations collapsed first. At Lausanne in July, 1932, the obligations comprised in the so-called Young annuities were replaced by a new set of obligations. These amounted to $715,000,000, or, roughly, 10 per cent of the reparation debt. The whittled down obligations took the form of German bonds to be deposited with the World Bank at Basel. They were to stay in the World Bank's vaults till certain conditions had been met. One of these was, of course, the ratification of the Lausanne agreement.

**Accord Awaits Ratification**

The world is still awaiting this ratification. Under a "gentlemen's agreement" concluded among the creditors, "ratification will not be effected before a satisfactory settlement is obtained between them and their own creditors," that is, the United States. Thus the Lausanne agreement meant nothing at all without what the creditors called American coöperation. It merely transferred the argument from Europe to the United States.

That the war debtors of the United States expect treatment from Washington similar to that accorded by them to Germany is indicated in the payments which have been made in the last 18 months to the United States.

In December, 1932, when the first half-yearly installment fell due after the one-year Hoover moratorium on all intergovernmental indebtedness, six debtors paid in full to the amount of $98,700,000 and the others "deferred" payments to the amount of $25,000,000. Washington thus received 80 per cent of the due payments. This was mainly due to the example of Britain in rendering the entire scheduled installment.

Britain, however, entered a reservation with the full payment. "The remittance," said Britain, "was not to be regarded as a resumption of the annual payments contemplated by the existing agreement," but rather as a "capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement." Washington accepted the payment without the reservation.

**Token Payments Begun**

Hence the British Government sought other tactics in meeting the next installment, on June 15, 1933. It chose to make what is called a "token" payment, amounting to $10,000,0000 in place of $75,950,000. This $10,000,000 cost the British Government around $7,200,000 as it was allowed to pay in silver, the price being fixed arbitrarily by the United States at more than the market price.

Finland was the only country that paid in full. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Lithuania, Latvia followed the British example. France, Belgium, Poland, Estonia, Yugoslavia and Hungary paid nothing.

France expressed the general defaulter attitude by saying that payments were "deferred" pending the extension of revision from reparations to debts. France contends that the United States crossed the borderland dividing debts from reparations in initiating the one-year Hoover moratorium of intergovernment indebtedness in 1931.

In the Hoover-Laval communiqué of 1931, there occurs this sentence. "We recognize that prior to the expiration of the Hoover year of postponement some agreement regarding them may be necessary covering the period of the business depression, as to the terms and conditions of which the two governments make all reservations. The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European power principally concerned within the framework of the agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931."

[Discussion of the relation of the Johnson Bill to war debts and international finance will be found on the Financial Page.]

## Lowering of American Tariffs Proposed to Liquidate Debts

### Many Economists Prefer This Method to Export by European Nations of Services, Gold or Securities to the United States

*By Richard L. Strout*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1—How can the huge war debts be transferred from the Allied countries to the United States?

From the outset of the whole war debts discussion this matter of transfer has been a crucial problem.

When a man owes another man money he ordinarily either pays cash, or writes a check; but where a group of nations owe another nation some $10,338,000,000—as do the Allied powers the United States—the world neither holds gold enough for the transaction, nor is there any bank big enough to honor such a draft.

Financial men, economists and statesmen have wrestled with this problem for years. In the absence of a clear-cut solution, many in the former Allied countries urge that no payment be made. It is too big a sum, it is charged, either for debtors to give, or the United States to receive.

**Methods of Transfer**

It is not enough for France or England to raise the money by internal taxation, it is pointed out; the transfer of the huge wealth must be made. The debtor countries must accordingly obtain enough foreign exchange of the creditor country to carry through the payment.

In general, economists agree this may be done in only four ways,

1. By export of goods.
2. By export of services.
3. By export of gold.
4. By export of securities.

Now there is not enough gold in the world to make the transfer of the huge war indebtedness possible; and anyway, the United States has a major share of the world's gold to begin with, and hardly wants any further addition to its already useless stock buried below ground.

That leaves three possibilities, goods, services or securities. The list can really be narrowed down to two, for the use of securities in effecting the transfer means that the United States would admit the temporary expedient of making new loans large enough to cover interest and amortization. This would postpone the problem, but not settle it.

**Barrier in Tariffs**

As for settlement of the war debts in goods, Europeans complain that American tariffs already impose an impossible barrier to shipment of exports. It is on this field that most of the discussion centers. As for the transfer of services, many proposals have been advanced, such for example as the sale of Bermuda by Great Britain to the United States, of French Guiana by Paris, or the rum-smuggling centers of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Free trips abroad for Americans to the countries owing the United States money might solve the problem, but if passage fares, and all expenses free were reckoned at $1000 a head, this would require some 10,000,000 separate trips, which would depopulate large parts of the United States for extended periods of time.

Accordingly, the only serious approach to the problem has been from the attitude of exports of goods, and round this bitter controversy has centered.

**Reduction by Purchases**

It was the proposal of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith in his Jefferson Day address in Washington, April 13, 1932, that there be a 20-year suspension of war debt payments, and annual cancellation of an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of the gross value of American products purchased by the debtor countries.

"This, in effect," said Mr. Smith, "is to say to any nation which owes us money, if it purchases $100,000,000 of our cotton we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness. If it will buy $100,000,000 of our wheat, our fruit or any of our manufactured products, we will forget $25,000,000 of its indebtedness."

This plan, Mr. Smith asserted, would "start from the ports of the United States a flood of American-made goods . . . and we will in return make concessions to them on the debts which we know they are unable to pay. That will remove the menace to business throughout the world which is the greatest curse of the present uncertainty."

The difficulties in the way of this transfer were expressed in the book "War Debts and World Prosperity" of Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, and Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, in which they reached the foll wing conclusions:

1. A complete obliteration of all reparation and war debt obligations would promote, rather than retard, world economic prosperity.

2. The collection of these intergovernmental debts would be economically detrimental, rather than beneficial, to the creditor countries.

If the war debts transfer were to be made in goods it would obviously have to be made over the American tariff. According to the conclusions of Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard ("The Tariff History of the United States") the United States has had during the last decade the highest tariff rates of any important country in the world, with the exception of Spain and the Soviet Union.

Accordingly, it is argued that the only way to receive European debts in goods is to reduce American tariffs.

**Barter Trade Proposed**

Mr. Lawrence Dennis, in his book, "Is Capitalism Doomed?" advocates the complete withdrawal of the United States from the international investment field on the assumption that neither public nor private debts can possibly be re-paid. International trade on a barter basis is proposed.

Wrestling with the subject has brought students and laymen to many unusual proposals. One plan is that the money be used as a sort of "Boxer Indemnity Fund" for American students in Europe; but even if these favored students received $1000 each it would be necessary to send 1,033,000 of them abroad, which is far beyond the realm of possibility.

Proposals that America give up exports altogether and live for a term of years on imports from abroad; that vast eleemosynary projects be initiated; vast migrations of Americans be undertaken, have all been advocated at one time or another. Among economists, however, the dilemma generally resolves itself into the following dictum: either the United States must cancel or greatly reduce war debts, or it must overthrow barriers to trade. They see no other way.

## Cuba, Now On Its Own, Holds Army Ready To Quell Anti-U. S. Riots

HAVANA, June 1 (AP)—The Cuban Government held its army in readiness today to combat further disorders as a series of anti-American outbreaks showed no sign of abatement.

Grave concern was felt by authorities, their responsibility increased when President Roosevelt signed the treaty dismissing the United States' 33-year-old privilege to intervene—the Platt Amendment. Col. Fulgencio Batista, Commander-in-Chief of the army, ordered all soldiers at the Matanzas garrison to be held in barracks. Similar instructions were given the Havana police force.

Attached to rocks, notes reading "Down with Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador," were thrown through the windows of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Steamship Lines last night. They were signed "the Communist Party of Cuba."

This incident followed on the heels of an apparently incendiary fire which destroyed a large paper mill, owned partly by Americans and insured by an American company. Owners said the loss would not exceed $600,000. An attack was made on Mr. Caffery's life Sunday, the second, he said, within three weeks. The acts of terrorism were blamed by Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin, former President who returned recently from Mexico, upon "my enemies who are trying to make people believe I am responsible."

## London Correspondent Deported by Germany

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—Less than 24 hours after he was taken into custody, Mr. Pembroke Stephens, Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Express, was deported early today into Belgium from Aachen. Secret police advised Mr. Reginald Steed, assistant correspondent, of the deportation. Mr. Stephens was charged with misrepresenting peaceful efforts of the Government. He had alleged Germany was secretly rearming.

"I have received no word, either from police or my husband, ever since he was taken into custody," said Mrs. Stephens. "I suppose Pembroke had so little money he could not telephone me from the border. I am now packing up my belongings while awaiting further word."

## Giant Double Stars Tell Story in Spectra To Michigan Savant

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 1—Double stars have been "separated" and measured as to weight and brightness for the first time, it is announced here by Dr. Robert M. Petrie of the Observatory of University of Michigan. These twin stars, so distant their light seems to be of one until split by the spectroscope, were found to compare closely with the earth's sun.

Dr. Petrie with the spectroscope fanned out the white light of the double stars into a rainbow effect on the spectrum, and detected double-light sources by the overlapping of the spectra, he said. In his measurements he calculated from the observed shifts in the spectra the gravitational pull which each exerted and the portion of light each contributed to the total brightness of the pair. The importance of his work from a scientific standpoint was the adoption of a mathematical formula which can be used to find the individual weights and brightnesses whenever the spectroscope can detect light differences.

He found that while most of the double stars are ordinary citizens of the sky, weighing about the same as the sun and shining with similar candlepower, a few are giants. In the constellation Aquila, he examined a double in which the members are each 9 times and 7 times more massive than the sun. They are 3,000,000 and 2,000,000 times heavier than the earth. The heavier of the pair is also 450 times brighter than the sun, the lighter 100 times, Dr. Petrie determined. These giant orbs revolve around one another in a period of two days, separated by a distance of some 15,000,000 miles or about 60 times the distance from the earth to the moon.

## America Has Most Entries For Big London Air Race

MELBOURNE, Vic., June 1 (AP)—America, with 11 entries, headed the nations to be represented in the $75,000 London to Melbourne air race in October when the entry deadline here fell at noon today.

The Melbourne list comprised a total of 42 entries, but this is not final, as the Royal Aero Club of London was receiving entries until noon today. Australia and Great Britain had eight entries each; Holland and France four; New Zealand and Italy two, and Denmark, Sweden and Ireland one each.

## More Phones in Denmark

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—An increase in the number of telephone subscribers here is regarded as indicating better economic conditions in Denmark. Nearly 5000 additional instruments were in use at the end of 1933, compared with 12 months previously, according to the statement of the Copenhagen Telephone Company. Lower rates for long distance calls have recently been introduced.


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# Debt Question Turns on Practical Method of Transferring Huge Sums to U. S.

## Failure of Debt Payments Is Laid to Barriers Raised By the U. S. Against Imports

### Debtor Countries, It Is Declared, Had to Have Export Surpluses in Order to Build Up Credits but Were Denied Outlet

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1—"Capacity to Pay," was the touchstone with which all the war debts settlements were made.

Never was it admitted that the phrase was a half-truth.

And even today, not a breath is ever uttered officially about the all-important and inevitable corollary: "Willingness to Receive."

Yet unwillingness to receive choked off war debts payments to the United States ultimately, and would have done so far sooner in the 1920-30 decade if Americans had not been willing to loan straight back to Europe not only all the money being sent as payment of the debts, but a lavish surplus besides.

The facts are absolutely plain. First, it is agreed that there are only two ultimate and workable methods of playing any debt lying behind the technical machinery of money and credit. They are the delivery of commodities or the rendering of services. The United States asked and expected its debtors to store up credits which could be transferred to the United States Treasury. The credits themselves could be based only on commodities or services produced or rendered at some time by the debtor.

**Tided Over by Borrowing**

Therefore, the debtor country had to have an export surplus of goods and services; with this went the corollary that the creditor country—the United States—must accept an import surplus. Gold could be used to a limited extent, and capital assets partially and temporarily employed. Borrowing was an expedient which tided the debtors over. But in the long run, payments had to come out of a regular, current, and repeated excess of exports over imports. Uncle Sam had to be prepared to accept more than he gave out.

Yet, every administration since the debts were contracted has strained every effort to close all possible doors of payment. It is the considered policy of the United States to export as much as possible, to import as little as possible. Unwillingness to receive from abroad has been a cardinal precept of national policy, carried out with great vigor.

Now, this policy—it is recognized—is not necessarily wrong of itself. It is not necessary to criticize the tariff policy or the export policy. Both may have served the main interests of the United States admirably—that is another question. But it is unmistakable that these policies are flatly and utterly contradictory to a policy of debt collection.

**Choice Made of Selling**

The United States, it is pointed out by every authority on the debt question, and every expert in international economics, cannot have its cake and eat it too. It cannot face both ways at once. The choice is between selling as much as possible abroad—and President Roosevelt favors this policy as much as Presidents Hoover, Coolidge and Harding did—or collecting as much as possible from European debtors. The more the country sells, the less it can expect to collect. That is as much a truism as to say that a gallon bucket can only hold a gallon.

And, in effect, America has taken its choice. It has chosen to sell and export as much as it can. The fact that under these circumstances it can only collect a very little in the way of war debts is tacitly accepted, to the tune of a great deal of reviling of the European debtors, and a good deal of self-congratulation to the honorable creditors. But the basic situation remains, that the United States is not collecting its war debts, and it is attempting to sell abroad.

**Tariff Barriers Raised**

Evidences for the way in which American policy has manifested and buttressed its unwillingness to receive payment, is easy to adduce.

1. Tariff policy. Echedules of duty were incresed in 1922 nearly all along the line. The purpose was to meet new European competition, reawakening after the World War. In 1930 the Smoot-Hawley tariff carried the policy further. Duties are exceptionally high on the very commodities which Europe could best sell—on textiles, metallurgical products, machinery, leather goods, chemicals, dyestuffs, coal, etc. Every promising aperture which debtors might find, through which to thrust their payment, has been quickly stopped.

2. But, it is argued, let the debtors find other markets, get credits, and pay the United States in a triangular or multiangular transaction. Yet it has been American policy to obtain these very markets for itself. The United States, with powerful government departments in action, went into every market in the world and did very well for itself. Wherever the American competitor lost out, it was not because of a recognition that by ceding markets could debts alone be paid. American machinery replaced potential German machinery, which might have put the burden of the war on the initial payer of reparations.

**Trade Balances Essential**

3. Very well, it is said, we will accept payment in non-competitive imports, such as rubber, nitrates, silk. But the debtors needed to find the means of obtaining such products themselves, and such means were only to be discovered in sales of competitive goods. Moreover, the trading quantities of any country must balance. If the United States accepted the war debts in the form of rubber, nitrates, and raw silk, it would have to give up exporting automobiles, machinery, etc., which now go to pay for the imports of non-competitive articles. Industry in the United States would immediately feel the reaction in sharply diminished sales abroad.

4. American policy also closes other channels of payment. Wall Street tried to finance the world, instead of permitting London to continue doing so, and thus cut off a source of war-debt payment which Britain might have used.

American shipping interests, acting with vast governmental subsidies, closed the payment by transportation service which before the war foreigners utilized on a large scale. The American taxpayer paid a heavy bill for his merchant marine, and at the same time lessened the capacity of foreign countries to meet debt payments.

**Foreign Services Curtailed**

Before the war, the United States depended heavily upon foreign insurance and banking services. Most of them, by deliberate policy, have now been cut off.

Formerly, immigrant remittances from the United States formed a large annual total of credits which might have been used in debt payment. Had immigration been permitted to continue, the remittances would have mounted hugely instead of declining sharply—the foreign government would in effect have been paying those welcome benefits which folks in the old country had formerly received.

One sole channel of payment—tourist expenditures—has been kept open. Despite campaigns to "See America First," Americans have insisted on going abroad. Government policy, in so far as it existed, discouraged such travel—heavy advertising for domestic spots of interest came out of the taxpayer's pocketbook, and visa charges, etc. were high. But despite this, foreign governments have had this one method of payment until depression years came. It dried up for two or three seasons, and is only now reopening.

**Income and Outgo Shown**

The statistics are equally illuminating. In the debt-paying period, from 1922 to 1930, here is what happened, in millions of dollars:

| Income | |
|---|---|
| Commodity exports | $43,512 |
| Foreign tourists in U. S. | 1,765 |
| American investments | 6,792 |
| Debt installments | 1,842 |
| Miscellaneous | 419 |
| Total income | $54,330 |
| **Outgo** | |
| Commodity imports | $37,957 |
| American tourists | 5,829 |
| Shipping | 665 |
| Immigrant remittances | 3,979 |
| Charity and missionary | 494 |
| | $49,988 |

Thus income did actually exceed outgo, by $4,342,000,000. But this money, plus a generous amount, the United States was reinvesting abroad to the amount of $7,150,000,000 of which foreigners received $6,303,000,000 (the difference being commissions and discounts retained in this country). Foreign investments in the United States amounted to $1,961,000,000.

**Creditor Position Increased**

Hence, during a period in which—as a collector of war debts—the United States should have permitted a surplus of income, it actually increased its net creditor position by $4,342,000,000.

To that extent, unwillingness to receive has been translated into actual fact!

Yet this policy was not necessarily wrong. It was merely inconsistent with the desire to collect money from Europe. The cake, in short, was being eaten annually by the United States in the form of exports, and the irreducible minimum of imports. Now, in 1934, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the cake has all been eaten.

### Traffic Survey to Start

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—Work is to start immediately on the $40,000 traffic survey of Atlanta, in which 135 white collar workers are to be employed with FERA funds, according to Mr. DeFord Smith, director. Results are to be forwarded to Washington for tabulation with similar surveys from other cities.

### Hasn't He Been Rocking the Boat About Long Enough?

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## Equal Debt Terms Offered as Solution In Case of Britain

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—The possibility of finding in the "most-favored-nation" arrangement a new basis of settlement for the Anglo-American war debt question is suggested by Capt. Victor Cazalet, M. P.

The "most-favored-nation" agreement is where one state gives to another no less favorable terms than it allows to anybody else.

Writing from the British House of Commons, Captain Cazalet says:

"Would it not be possible for the British Government to offer full payment of our debt—calculated, however, from the outset on the same basis as the Italian settlement? We would accept full responsibility for this arrangement without any conditions as to our being able to recover anything from our own creditors. We have, I contend, everyright to demand 'most-favored-nation' treatment in our debts as in our trade. . . .

"I believe such a settlement should and would satisfy many in the United States outside Congress—and even some inside. If such an offer was refused we need have nothing to be ashamed of—neither as a "so-called defaulter" nor as regards our own creditors. The position would have been clarified and defined. Further, from our side, if no response to such a reasonable offer is forthcoming then we are, in any case, no worse off than we are today."

### Fewer Books Borrowed From Library in Virginia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—For the first time in its history, the Richmond Public Library reports a decrease in its book lending, according to a report of activities for 1933, prepared by Mr. Thomas P. Ayer, librarian.

Last year, 729,571 books were lent for home use to 42,657 persons and an additional 83,183 books and periodicals were supplied within library reading rooms. Books loaned for home use decreased 9 per cent, while reading-room use increased 5 per cent. Operating costs were reduced 17 per cent below the 1932 level. Active enrollment of library borrowers numbers 42,657, or a 23 per cent increase above 1932. The borrowers are divided as follows: 25,092 are adults and 16,914 are boys and girls; 37,717 are white and 4840 are Negroes.

## President Asks Payment 'Within Reason' on Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

as not default. The Johnson Act now seems to override this policy as far as it goes. But the presidential helping hand to debtors is an open invitation to further discussions.

**No Legislation Required**

Such talks, needless to state, the President again says must be one at a time. Persistent hints from European capitals of desire for a general conference, whether they are official or not have done material harm to the debtors' cause in the White House.

Likewise, as expected, no legislation is required from the message.

Precisely what its effect on the June 15 situation will be is difficult to analyze, State Department officials feel. The firm statement of American desire to collect—which might drive some debtors to war—default—is counteracted by the air of reasonableness which opens the door for further friendly discussions.

In short, the situation seems to be left pretty much where it was. The debtor countries seem to manifest a strong under current for default, tempered by desire not to commit so flagrant an act of financial desperation when they have balanced budgets. In most countries, too, it is recognized that at least some of the debt is valid and should be paid.

**Makes Plea Graphic**

Apart from his full review of debt history, President Roosevelt graphically shows how much the United States has been out of pocket by deliberate action of the debtors, quite apart from the Hoover moratorium. Here are the general figures:

| | Owed | Paid |
|---|---|---|
| Dec. 15, 1932 | $125,000,000 | $98,750,000 |
| June 15, 1935 | 144,000,000 | 11,374,000 |
| Dec. 15, 1933 | 153,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Totals | $422,000,000 | $119,124,000 |

Of the $119,124,000 paid, Great Britain has contributed $113,050,000. Thus stands the ledger book.

Reading of the special message, begun immediately in Congress, seemed unlikely to provoke anything beyond the usual crop of collectionist speeches. Nothing positive in the message was likely to arouse congressional ire, and the final realistic note was appreciated:

". . . Recognizing that the final power lies with Congress, I shall keep Congress informed from time to time, and make such new recommendations as may later seem advisable."

Which notifies the nation, at least, that there is possibility of new recommendations, deviating again from rigid collectionism.

## France Expected to Default Again on Debt Payments Due June 15–Reasons Are Given

### Nothing Short of Formal Agreement to New Reduction Would Bring Action—Doumergue Bound by Chamber of Deputies' Action

*By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

PARIS, June 1—Nothing short of a formal promise of a new settlement radically reducing war debts would permit the French Government to resume its payments to the United States.

Just as in America President Roosevelt is unable to revise any war debt contract without censent of the Senate, so in France President Doumergue is bound by a resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies in December 1932.

This resolution subordinated any further intergovernmental payments to "the calling of a general conference having as its goal readjustment of all international obligations and liquidations of all international transfers not having commercial counterpart." The semi-annual installment due June 15 is therefore, like its three immediate predecessors, virtually certain to be "postponed."

Had it not been for the recent ruling that token payments no longer guarantee exemption from the stigma of default under the Johnson bill, it is just barely possible that France might have tendered 10 per cent of an amount due in June so as to put itself on the same footing as Britain. Now, however, it is felt here that Britain will cease making token payments and will therefore be in the same position as France.

There is really only one answer to the question, Why has France defaulted? From the first, the French have linked indissolubly reparations and war debts; thus for every Frenchman the Hoover moratorium which effectively brought reparations payments to an end, automatically rendered further payment on war debts completely out of the question.

This is explicitly stated in the above-mentioned Chamber resolution which declares that "the governing factor of the Franco-American debt settlement was incontestably the régime of payments due to France from Germany under existing treaties," and that "this governing factor was essentially modified by suspension of all international payments in June, 1931, and by the Lausanne conference, which was a consequence of this suspension." Therefore the resolution concludes, "War debt agreements have lost their executory force and must be the subject of new negotiations."

Certain other reasons are sometimes offered here for France's failure to pay. It is argued that transfer of large sums of gold unaccompanied by a commercial counterpart is economically impossible. It is alleged that France's budgetary difficulties make payment out of the question. It is suggested that sums loaned to France by the United States were for the common cause of carrying on the war and therefore repayment of them should not be expected. But the real reason is that France always intended that the entire war cost, including repayment of inter-allied debts, should be borne by Germany as the defeated, and in the eyes of the French, the responsible nation.

Thus when reparations stopped France found it only logical that war debt payments should likewise cease. When today the average Frenchman speaks of revision of the debt accord, he has in thought the 90 per cent cut granted to the Reich at Lausanne and it will be extremely difficult to get the French Chamber to accept settlement on any other basis.

### Tree Patents Lag

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. (AP)—Joe Derusha, scientific orchardist who developed a nectar peach which ripens in June, says that of more than 400,000 United States patents, only 86 have been for trees and plants.


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# Congress Heeds Relief Needs Of Drought-Stricken Midwest While Pushing Other Measures

## Hopkins Allots $5,476,000 for Emergency Aid in 10 States—AAA Ready to Expand Production of Crops If Food Shortage Threatens

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1—The growing drought emergency, now gripping the Midwest, was given precedence today over all other governmental problems.

Congress continued to march toward adjournment, with adoption of the conferees' report on the stock exchange control bill, which drives into place this basic plank in the Roosevelt legislative platform. And the whol national machine drove forward to grips with wide front typical of 1934 government.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, leader in the battle with the blazing skies, announced an allotment of $5,476,000 for immediate drought relief needs in 10 states. "It is serious business," he commented as he called attention to a map on his office wall marking in red and blue the areas the Department of Agriculture has designated as emergency and secondary drought areas. There is little hope that the area will not spread day by day, Mr. Hopkins said.

* * *

**No Food Shortage:** Meanwhile a hint was dropped by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, of the possibility of a reversal of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's crop reduction program if it becomes necessary to meet a food shortage. "The AAA program is not necessarily one of crop reduction," Dr. Tugwell said. "Our policy may well be one of crop expansion and we are prepared to encourage production as well as to reduce it after taking into consideration the exigencies of the drought and the international situation."

Agricultural officials, however, expect no reduction of staple farm products. A survey just made by the AAA shows that even if the drought should continue through the rest of the season, there will be ample supplies of wheat for bread consumers in the United States. While the normal winter wheat crop is around 650,000,000 bushels, the present crop estimate places this year's supply at 440,000,000 bushels.

If worst comes to worst the spring crop may be reduced to 125,000,000 bushels, which would give a total production of about 565,000,000 bushels in 1934 or about 40,000,000 bushels larger than the very short crop of 1933. With a 260,000,000 bushels carryover of old wheat on July 1, the domestic supply will be about 825,000,000 bushels if the drought should continue and about 850,000,000 if weather should be normal. Approximately 750,000,000 bushels are needed to cover normal domestic consumption plus average storage reserves.

* * *

**Five Million for Relief:** The drought relief allotments made today, which are in addition to regular relief grants, include $1,600,000 to Wisconsin; $500,000 to North Dakota, $1,050,000 to South Dakota; $200,000 to Kansas; $276,000 to Nebraska, $100,000 to New Mexico; $350,000 to Montana; $250,000 to Idaho; $150,000 to Wyoming, and $1,000,000 to Minnesota.

The funds will be used for relief of farm families in the parched areas, for feed for their livestock on which they depend for livelihood, for seed for quick-growing forage crops, and for projects to increase water supplies by developing wells and diverting water from lakes and rivers.

Other states will use funds for drought relief from their general emergency relief allotments and others will probably be given specific drought allotments later, Mr. Hopkins said.

**Cattle Rescue:** The first government purchasing to save cattle from slow starvation on dust-covered stubble fields has begun in some of the counties of northern states.

Decision whether he will accept the Government's offer to purchase his cattle and its prices will be left to the individual farmer.

When the cattle are turned over to federal agents, they will determine whether they are to be (1) turned over to farmers in other sections on subsistence farms, (2) slaughtered and canned for food for the unemployed, (3) slaughtered and disposed of.

Commander in the field for the Government's onslaught on the drought beginning next week will be Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who will join Dr. E. W. Sheets, director of the AAA drought service, in Omaha and go with him to investigate personally the drought situation.

* * *

**Wheat Soars:** Prospects of a reduced crop placed wheat above the dollar mark in the Chicago market. Wheat gained as much as 5 cents a bushel, corn 4 cents, and oats 3 cents. Private crop reports have not been able to keep up with the damage done each day as continued dry weather and intense heat continues in the Midwest. Messages from the Northwest said a yield of only 80,000,000 bushels of spring wheat is expected compared with the Department of Agriculture's lowest estimate of 125,000,000 bushels.

The new high levels on futures at Chicago might have been even higher had they not reached the full permits permitted under the regulations of the exchange.

* * *

**International Aspect:** While the drought was upsetting agricultural production plans at home, the international wheat situation was also in an unsettled state. On his return from meetings of the World Wheat Advisory Commission at Rome and London, Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, announced that the AAA "would be unwilling to reduce American wheat acreage simply to enable farmers in other countries to maintain or expand theirs."

One of the chief difficulties in the picture, he said, is the bumper wheat crop in Argentina this year and the failure of that country to date to take any steps toward fulfillment of the international wheat control agreement.

Señor Felipe A. Espil, Argentine Ambassador, meanwhile, called at the State Department, apparently to request an increased wheat export quota. Such an increase would require approval by all the countries signing the London agreement, including not only the United States and Canada, but France, Italy and other European countries.

At about the same time, Dr. Ezekiel was stating, "If the Argentine difficulties can be worked out and the wheat agreement kept in effect another season, it seems likely that satisfactory coöperation can be obtained from all the other countries, importing as well as exporting."

* * *

**Splitting the Sugar Bowl:** As the Secretary of Agriculture's distribution of sugar quotas among the island producers—Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Cuba, and Virgin Islands—is announced, it seems likely that housewives may expect a jump in sugar prices, after June 8.

Processing taxes become effective on that date and probably will boost the price five cents on a 10-pound bag. But, as soon as Cuban imports under the reduced tariff began to mount, it is expected that the retail price will return to its present level. The quotas themselves, just announced by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, in his novel capacity of Acting Secretary of Agriculture, give Cuba the lion's share. The island, whose bonds to the United States are about to be severed with abrogation of the Platt amendment, receives almost twice as large a quota as the Philippines which too are soon to be cast adrift.

The insular possessions, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, have very small quotas. The allotments, however, were worked out on the basis of average continental consumption in the years 1932-33, and hence afford little basis for complaint apart from the general constriction which the Jones-Costigan Act brings on all producers except those with votes within continental United States.

The drought, so damaging to domestic producers may work a benefit for islanders, however. Although the Administration does not think the domestic crop will be cut down by the 50 per cent, which some have estimated, it is certain that there will be a large shortage. This is to be cut in two, one half applied to the domestic carryover, and the other added to island quotas.

Hence the figures now announced are minimum, likely soon to be revised in favor of the cane-sugar islanders.

* * *

**Starving Out Mr. Darrow:** Without saying a word, the White House and General Johnson today quietly sat down to starve the Darrow board out of Washington. The board, equally ignoring its differences with the Administration and the original understanding that it would complete its work by June 1, went quietly on about its business of digging up verbal brickbats to hurl at the NRA.

Thus one of the strangest battles in Administration history opened here. Neither side wishes to cause too much of a sensation. The Administration wouldn't like the publicity which would attend a formal dissolution of the board. Neither does the board want to advertise its now unofficial capacity.

So it comes down to a case of how long the board can carry on with its funds. No more are forthcoming from the Government, and its large clerical and legal staff is expensive. When funds run out the board will have to fold up and leave. But it may have some private sources of funds.

The Administration fully expected it to leave today, thinking it had used up its allotment. But it went right on with hearings scheduled until June 14, and more apparently contemplated.

Has Clarence Darrow outmaneuvered both Hugh Johnson and the White House? Washington gossips are delighted. Never have such Machiavellian measures—whether real or imaginary—been known. Both sides to the dispute preserve outward composure and exhibit the utmost courtesy to their opponents. Underneath, the Administration is trying to starve Mr. Darrow out of town—and Mr. Darrow refuses to be starved.

* * *

**The Bootlegger Loses One Round:** The Government claimed its first substantial victory since the post-repeal battle against bootlegging was joined. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced that border smuggling has decreased so markedly in the Detroit area that 50 customs officers have been transferred from the Detroit patrol to other duties. At the same time he reported that domestic field agents had, in the one week ending May 19, seized 21,317 gallons of illicit liquor and made 443 arrests.

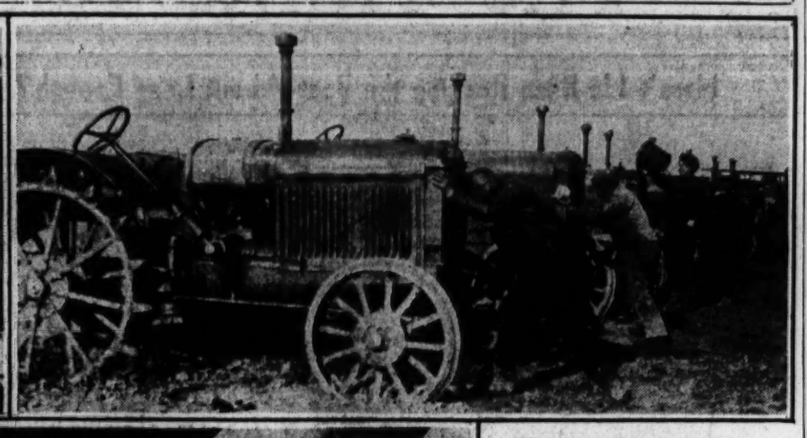
Silent was Mr. Morganthau about liquor smuggling along the Atlantic coast, which is still supposed to be so bad that a new fleet of high-speed rumchasers is about to be commissioned in the Coast Guard. Also unmentioned is any estimate of the total amount of bootlegging and smuggling which not many weeks ago was placed by Government officials at a higher figure than the legal traffic.

### Educators to Study City

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—New York City will be taken apart and studied this summer, to see what makes the wheels go round, by a group of educators and students from Teachers College, Columbia University, Dr. Clarence Linton, secretary of the college, announced today.

## Russia Takes Advantage of the Machine Age



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**Steps in Industrialization**

**Upper left—Peasant girl learns machine trade. She tries her hand at filing. Upper right—Preparing tractors for the day's work in the fields. Bottom—Assembling a machine for use in the newly-established clothing trade.**

# Five Years of Economic Plan Changed the Face of Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

formances should be given, how much each worker in the textile and metal industry should receive, how the state budget should be framed—to mention only a few of the numerous things which the plan endeavored to foreoast in advance.

The first Five-Year Plan was officially declared ended at the end of 1932, after a period of 4¼ years, and a second Five-Year Plan, the details of which have just been published, was put into operation and is supposed to run until the end of 1937.

**Had a Comprehensive Goal**

The first Five-Year Plan aimed at an all-around expansion of industrial production, with special emphasis on the so-called heavy industries—iron and steel, chemicals and electricity, coal and oil and machine building—at the introduction of state and collective farming in agriculture, at a raising of the standard of living through increased per capita food consumption and higher real wages, at a wide increase in educational facilities.

It is a grave mistake to look at the Five-Year Plan as an attempt to set up an athletic record, which would either totally succeed or totally fail. What was important was not the five-year period, not even the precise figures of output which the state industries were supposed to achieve, but rather the general success in building and operating the new plants which were designed for industry and in inducing the peasants to work efficiently under the new system of collective farming.

As the first plan merged into the second it became evident that great changes had been brought about and that considerable progress had been achieved in some respects, but that the general level of achievement, as measured by the standards which the plan itself had set up, was extremely spotty and uneven.

Stalin, to be sure, made the claim that the plan had been fulfilled 93.7 per cent and attributed the failure to achieve it entirely to the necessity of preparing for possible war emergencies.

**Estimate Hardly a Fair One**

But this estimate was based entirely on industrial output, where the results were far more favorable than in other branches of national economy. In agriculture the plan was underfulfilled by at least 30 per cent, if one takes the yield of grain crops as a standard, by a good 50 per cent or more, if one takes the condition of the country's live stock. Far from improving, real wages and the standard of living sharply declined, as a result of the acute shortage of foodstuffs and the adoption of a general rationing system.

The Five-Year Plan was perhaps most successful from the standpoint of military preparedness. Not only were the specific war industries, especially military aviation, greatly expanded, but many of the new plants which came into existence possess definite military potentialities. For instance the large factory for the manufacture of heavy tractors in Cheliabinsk could very easily be adapted to the making of tanks. A machine-building plant at Sverdlovsk, another of the industrial giants of the Five-Year Plan, is closely modeled on the Krupp works at Essen, which was one of Germany's main munition centers during the World War.

New large chemical works at Berezniki, in the Urals and at Bobriki, southeast of Moscow, are concentrating on the output of ammonium nitrate, which, as a foreign engineer remarked, is "a mighty good fertilizer in time of peace, and a mighty good explosive in time of war."

**Safe From Air Attacks**

The geographical placing of Russia's new industrial centers is also dictated obviously by strategic, as well as by economic considerations. New industrial building is being most energetically pushed in the Ural region and in western Siberia, 1500 to 3000 miles away from the western frontier and, therefore, safely out of range of air attack.

There is a strip of hundreds of miles along the frontier where no new factories of any consequence are being built. The sole exception to this general rule is the city of Leningrad, which is very close to the border of Finland. Because of its prewar significance as an industrial center and because its population includes many skilled workers Leningrad has been developed as a machine-building center.

The big Dnieprostrol Dam, which makes the Dniper River navigable for seagoing ships and is linked up with a powerful hydroelectric power station which will supply operating energy for a group of steel, aluminum and metallurgical plants which are being built in the neighborhood would be within range of air attack. But most of the new Soviet industrial centers are almost impregnable, so far as the possibility of a hostile surprise assault is concerned.

Space limitation forbids a detailed analysis of all the results of this unprecedented effort to plan a nation's economic life. In brief summary one may say that the strained concentration of national effort on the physical development of the huge country has added appreciably to Russia's military and industrial equipment.

**Poor Quality Detracts**

There has been no similar improvement in the supply of the population with goods of everyday consumption; this problem has been postponed for realization under the second plan, which promises, perhaps a little ambitiously, to double or treble the output of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. The problem of poor quality remains the Achilles' heel of Soviet industry as a whole; passable standards in this connection have been reached, as a general rule, only in the war industries and in a few favored factories which work for export, although the new tractor and motor plants are showing some improvement, by comparison with their extremely poor showing in the first months of their existence.

Agriculture has made out much worse than industry under the new system; and this subject, because of its importance, is reserved for treatment in a separate article.

A dictatorial Government, wielding absolute power over the labor power, natural resources, finance, industry and agriculture of the country, has been able to put everyone to work. It has very definitely not been able, however, to create working and living conditions which would attract any influx of the unemployed from "capitalist" countries. Hard as is the lot of the British or American unemployed he has more to eat and a greater variety of food than the employed Russian worker in a provincial town, such as Poltava or Krasnodar.

**Planned Economy Not Feasible**

Moreover, the Soviet system of "planned economy" has not proved feasible without far greater curtailments of individual liberty than any democratically governed people would be likely to accept.

As a matter of fact the successes and the failures of the Five-Year Plan proceed from a common source: the Soviet Government's ability and willingness to sacrifice the living standards of its citizens to its ambitious dreams of industrialization.

It soon became evident that the two goals of the Five-Year Plan, the improvement of everyday living conditions and the largescale extension of the nation's industrial plant could not both be realized. Someone had to pay the bill for the enormous expenditure involved in the construction of gigantic new steel mills, chemical and machine-building plants, electric power stations, etc.

As foreign capital was unavailable this new construction had to come, in a sense, out of the stomachs of the Russian people. This is why the most conspicuous achievements of the plan are in the sphere of new industrial construction, while its most striking defects are in the field of daily living conditions.

### U. S. Diplomats Prepare To Drop Raiment of Rags

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—Uncle Sam appeared ready for the first time today to compensate the diplomatic Service for the drop in the dollar in foreign exchange.

The pay-roll department of the American Embassy here, which pays 11 countries, worked hard to calculate what the employees lost in exchange, going back to July 15, 1933, while the workers grinned in relief. In Paris alone the May pay roll jumped from a normal $35,000 to $50,000, including compensation checks. Revaluation of the dollar by the United States hit its employees on the Continent hard, coupled with a 15 per cent salary cut. Numerous cases were reported of workers who could not pay their rent.

### Bread Prices Doubled In All Soviet Stores

*By the Associated Press*

**Moscow, June 1**

**THE price of bread was more than doubled today in all Soviet Russia's rations stores in accordance with a decree issued May 28. The black variety, which is in the greatest demand, was raised to a price of from 50 to 60 kopecks a kilo according to its grade as compared to its previous price of from 20 to 30 kopecks.**

**The price of white bread was increased to from 60 to 80 kopecks a pound according to the grade compared to the previous price of 30 to 35 kopecks.**

**The kopeck is one-hundredth of a ruble, which itself is worth 87 cents. Consequently, the new price for black bread is approximately 25 cents a pound.**

# Steel and Cotton Situation Watched By White House

## NRR and Labor Board at Work Behind Closed Doors on Disputes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1—Negotiations looking toward a settlement of strike threats in both cotton textile and steel industries progressed behind locked doors at both NRA and National Labor Board headquarters today while the White House was reported watching developments with possible last moment intervention in view.

There was no immediate prospect of a settlement seen in either case, although NRA officials continued to take an optimistic view of the situation and predictions continued to be made that neither the threatened strike of 300,000 textile workers nor of 200,000 steel industry employees would materialize.

While Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson refrained from any comments on the likelihood of a settlement in order to avoid prejudicing the case, he made it quite clear, however, that, so far as he could see, no ground existed as yet for government action in the steel situation on the charge of alleged violation of Section 7A. This was interpreted as meaning that the only government rôle in the steel negotiations was that of mediator.

In the cotton textile case, however, an NRA order reducing machine hours 25 per cent is directly at the root of the controversy, and brings General Johnson into the picture as an interested party.

Commenting on the steel situation the General said, "To invoke the penal and injunctive provisions for violation of Section 7A a proper groundwork must be laid showing freely chosen representation, tender of representation for bargaining and refusal of such tender. In my opinion this groundwork has not been laid in the steel controversy."

Reports that the Administration has proposed to order government-supervised elections throughout the steel industry if labor leaders would call off these strikes, were denied by General Johnson who asserted that such a proposal had not even been mentioned in the discussions.

He did indicate, however, that establishment of a separate labor board for the steel industry, analagous to that set up in the automobile industry in the spring, was definitely planned.

Reports from the existing strike areas, such as Toledo and the Pacific coast, were reasonably reassuring to the Administration and gave rise to a general sense of optimism despite the plain fact that walkout of one great industry threatens to break on Monday and another on June 15.

### South 'Grows' Tung Oil

**A survey shows Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas have a total of 44,000 acres of tung groves from which valuable oil is extracted.**

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# Socialists Told To Grasp Power 'Now or Never'

## Discontented Labor Ripe for Party Membership, Leaders Declare

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—The Socialist Party, declared its chairman, Mr. Leo Krzycki, in the keynote address of the biennial organization convention today, faces the greatest opportunity it has ever had if it rises above factional strife.

Over the entire nation, the vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers said, labor is ripe for Socialist organization.

"The NRA is crumbling before our eyes, exposing itself as the enemy of the working class," he added, "and a stumblingblock to the building up of the purchasing power of the masses.

"The report of the Darrow committee a few days ago is significant in that it brought before the public eye what labor has been finding out by bitter experience for a year.

"The refusal of the federal court to grant injunction against the Weirton Steel Company for violation of the NRA indicates quite clearly that the codes are being converted into scraps of paper and gives the steel workers added reason for their forthcoming strike."

**Seeks United Action**

To make capital out of this, Mr. Krzycki said, the Socialist Party must waste no time "to discuss minute deviations of theory to the right or left."

The time for that, he said, is past and "if we do not build now an organization that will be able to appeal to the masses of American workers, from ditch diggers to book-keepers and from wheat farmers to share-croppers, it will not matter what we think.

"We will all be in jail or in exile; or we will dwindle to such unimportant size that we will not be even noticed."

There was every indication, however, that the convention would have a rough road in drafting such a militant policy.

Already, the forces of the so-called "Old Guard," led on the floor by Mr. Louis Waldman, New York lawyer, have been twice set back by a powerful Leftist faction.

First, the old-liners were defeated in efforts to force the unit rule on the powerful New York delegation—and later lost out in a floor skirmish in their attempt to change the convention rule calling for secret vote into an open record vote.

**"Subsidizing Scarcity"**

Mr. Norman Thomas, national leader of the party, addressing the opening mass meeting, declared, "We have been witnessing under the New Deal a vigorous and necessarily unsuccessful attempt to gain prosperity by subsidizing scarcity. The New Dealers have been trying to increase consumption for the masses by decreasing each particular item of national production. We are to produce less so as to have more. This is the manifest intention of AAA and it is the increasingly evident result of NRA."

In 1912 the membership was 11,045. In 1932, the party had 16,800 dues-paid members—the year Mr. Norman Thomas polled around 800,000 votes in the presidential race. In 1933, it rose to 18,500 and for the first three months of this year there were approximately 23,000 members.

### Tatarescu Fills War Post

BUCHAREST, Roumania, June 1 (AP)—Premier George Tatarescu today took over the portfolio of Minister of War. Gen. Nicholae Uica, who was Minister of War, will command the Bucharest Garrison.

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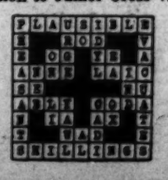

# *Globe-Girdling Boys Discover 'Road to Mandalay' Is for Boats*

## *Used Motorcycle Wherever Possible During Trip Made on 'Leisure' From Lack of Employment; Down to $6.46 on Arrival Home*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—Just in case you may be planning a trip down the road to Mandalay of flying fish fame, don't expect to walk, or even to ride on a motorcycle, as did two young men from this city. A boat is recommended, for the "road" is a waterway.

Just returned from a round-the-world trip on a motorcycle with side car, these two young men, Mr. Henry E. Harris and Mr. M. Nelson McGeary, think that they have solved the way to spend the "leisure time" that many recent graduates of colleges and universities have on their hands—and that is in seeing the world on just about what it would cost to stay at home doing nothing.

With high ambitions to be doing something with their college training, these young men found, last year, that apparently nothing was at hand to do. But, they reasoned, if there was nothing at hand, then somewhere else, and laid their plans accordingly.

**First, to Scotland**

On June 17, 1933, armed with the motorcycle, a compact camping equipment and a modest amount of capital, they set sail for Glasgow, Scotland, on the first lap of their tour. Eleven months have elapsed, and they are back home, having circled the globe, 14,000 miles by motorcycle, the rest by ship and train. Their capital, on arrival home, was reduced to exactly $6.46 in cash, but in experience and investments in friendships it totaled a most gratifying balance.

Some of their most thrilling experiences began comparatively early in their tour, when they climbed a glacier at Diavolezza, near St. Moritz, Switz., without guides and without ropes, and became separated. Wandering all day, each of the boys looking for the other, they finally came together at the foot of the mountain, each having taken a different trail down.

Arriving in Cairo, Egypt, they had planned to travel down to Palestine on their motorcycle, but found that the Government did not permit motorcycles across the desert, not believing it safe. So they decided to separate, one taking the train to Palestine, the other going down the Nile by motorcycle. But the way of the motorcyclist on Egyptian roads is not an easy one, it seems, for the street-sprinkling system there in vogue consists in the dashing of buckets of water, dipped from the river, across the roadbeds of earth. Two precipitous skids ending in spills on mud banks decided the trip down the Nile, and the motorcycle was headed back toward Cairo.

The Palestine trip was successfully carried out, however, and impressions retained include the passing of miles on miles of new orange groves, busy, bustling cities, in one of which it was officially reported there were more houses under construction than there were standing.

**Traveling in India**

At Tanta, between Cairo and Ameander, they spent the night at a mission-school which, the boys relate, was so entirely modern and clean that it reminded them of up-to-date clubhouses in this country. It was so clean, the beds were so comfortable and homelike, that neither young man could get to sleep, not having had such comforts for many weeks.

Traveling through India the problem of places to sleep was much simplified, however, for the British Government has erected Dak bungalows every 50 miles for the accommodation of white travelers. These usually consist of four bedrooms, with living quarters, and may be rented for approximately 30 cents a night. The traveler supplies his own linen and bedding, but a Khansama, or boy to do the cooking, etc., is included with the price of the bungalow, and the meals are delicious, consisting chiefly of rice and curry, with chicken and eggs.

An accident to the motorcycle at Calcutta, when it was set on fire at the railroad station, ended the career of the motorcycle until the young men reached San Francisco, where they had it repaired. Due to this they had to skip visiting the beautiful Taj Mahal, in Agra.

Embarking at Calcutta, the next stop was at Rangoon, Burma, where they found out about the road to Mandalay, and so on through Singapore, which, by the way, they did not feel lived up to its cinema reputation, to Hong Kong, Shanghai, on to Yokohama and home. Japan vies with Germany for first place as the most pleasant country in the world to visit, and Japan's Fujiyama is the most breath-takingly lovely sight in the world, according to the two young travelers.

# Roosevelt 'Carries' 12 Out of 14 States

NEW YORK, June 1—Approval of President Roosevelt's acts and policies on the whole by 12 states and disapproval by two states were shown last night in the third tally of the Literary Digest's poll.

Returns from Vermont showed 51.59 per cent of "No" replies to the question, "Do you approve on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year?" while Maine continued in the disapproving column with the scant majority of 50.10 per cent.

Of 405,484 ballots tabulated, 240,424 were cast for the Administration and 165,060 against. The percentage of "Yes" votes was 59.29 compared with 61.64 in the previous tally.

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# The Home Forum

## The Valley of Roses

I HAD long heard about the rose valley of Bulgaria. I had heard, too, about the industry of the rose oil distilled there; so, when a friend arrived from London on a few days' visit, we decided to explore for ourselves the magic valley of the rose. One is reminded of the story of Beauty and the Beast, when Beauty's father promised to bring her back one red rose from his travels, and the theft of it nearly cost him his life. But my traveler was able to gather not one but many roses, and the price was only the endurance of a long motor drive over one of the worst roads I have ever experienced.

We started out on a bright June morning, taking our places in the public conveyance that plies between Sofia and the little town of Karlovo in the rose valley. I was already a seasoned traveler in these parts, and thought nothing of bumping over mountain roads whose surface in parts resembled a plowed field rather than a civilized highway. But my companion, straight from England, was horrified at the jolts and bumps and the miraculous twists of the great lumbering motor car, guided by "Uncle," the massive old driver.

We came to several rivers, where the invariable practice seemed to be to avoid the bridge at all costs and to meander off along the bank till some suitable fording place was found, when we plunged cautiously through the river. At midday we had a half hour's halt for a dinner of lamb stew and sour milk in the only restaurant available. Afterward the lady from London photographed a row of sheepskin hats, drying on their wooden molds on the pavement in front of the shop.

* * *

But how shall I describe the scenery we passed through, coming down to the valley of the rose! First, the road wound up and up over the mountains till at last we topped the summit and the fertile valley burst into view, lying protected between two long mountain ranges that stretch away to the Black Sea. One felt, that June morning, as if the sun always shone here, as in the "Valley of Avilion":

"Where falls not rain nor hail, nor any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly—"

Then, on the uplands, we drove through fields of rippling corn, and, as we came down to the bed of the valley, the rose gardens stretched out on either side of us till the very air was heavy with the scent of roses. We passed through many semi-Turkish villages, where the red fez of the men and the long trousers of the women still predominate, and where pretty bright-eyed children crowded around the car as soon as we stopped.

Then, toward four o'clock, we came to one of the last halts before Karlovo, where one of the company descended and we waited an interminable age while the motor was repaired. At last a young man came out from the vine-decked house, and asked if we would like to see over one of the most modern factories for the rose oil distillation. So he took us in and showed us all over the great vats and furnaces in the empty and aromatic building. It appeared that many factories were standing idle that year, owing to a new government regulation about the price of the rose oil.

* * *

Then we were invited to tea in the upstairs parlor, giving onto a wide open balcony. It would be difficult to imagine a more ideal setting for a summer holiday for one who loved the beauties of nature. One looked out over the valley and the green slopes of the mountains. And the kindly hospitality of the people! We were regaled with the best of country teas, homemade bread, sheep milk cheese and honey, while we talked in broken French, Bulgarian or English to our kindly hosts.

So into the motor once more, and at last we reached the little town of Karlovo, huddled under the green slopes of the mountains, with its red roofs and green trees pierced by the minarets of the old mosques.

Here again we had an outstanding experience of Bulgarian hospitality; for, no sooner had we arrived with a brief letter of introduction, at a charming little house in a quiet side street, than we were welcomed with open arms and made to feel like privileged and honored guests. We were invited immediately to supper and our suggestions of spending the night at a hotel were swept aside as out of the question. But, first, we were taken to see the sights of the town, including the old mosque, the waterfall, and, most important of all, the single rose oil factory that was working that year. There we saw the enormous sacks of roses being emptied into the vats, where they were boiled until the precious rose oil could be distilled.

I have no head for figures, so I cannot tell you how many hundred kilograms of roses go to the production of a thimbleful of oil, but I know one had the impression of a mighty holocaust. The scent of the rose oil was most penetrating and pervaded the whole atmosphere. Indeed, its sticky sweetness became oppressive, so that we were glad to escape after a while into the fresh air along the river.

But, to see the roses at their best, one must be up by sunrise, or thereabouts, when the fresh blooms are plucked still covered with dew. Next morning about six o'clock, we were out on the hillside, climbing among the close-set rose bushes and filling our arms with blossoms which the girls strung in fragrant garlands. Perhaps others had been out plucking the roses before sunrise, but the wealth of fragrant pink and white flowers seemed in no way diminished.

The cars returning to Sofia were decked with roses and we carried armfuls, cheerfully hoping that they would not fade irrevocably under the blazing sunshine of the eight-hour ride.

But, if the roses quickly faded, the picture remains in memory, of the sunlit rose valley and the warm-hearted Bulgarian hospitality.

R. B. E.

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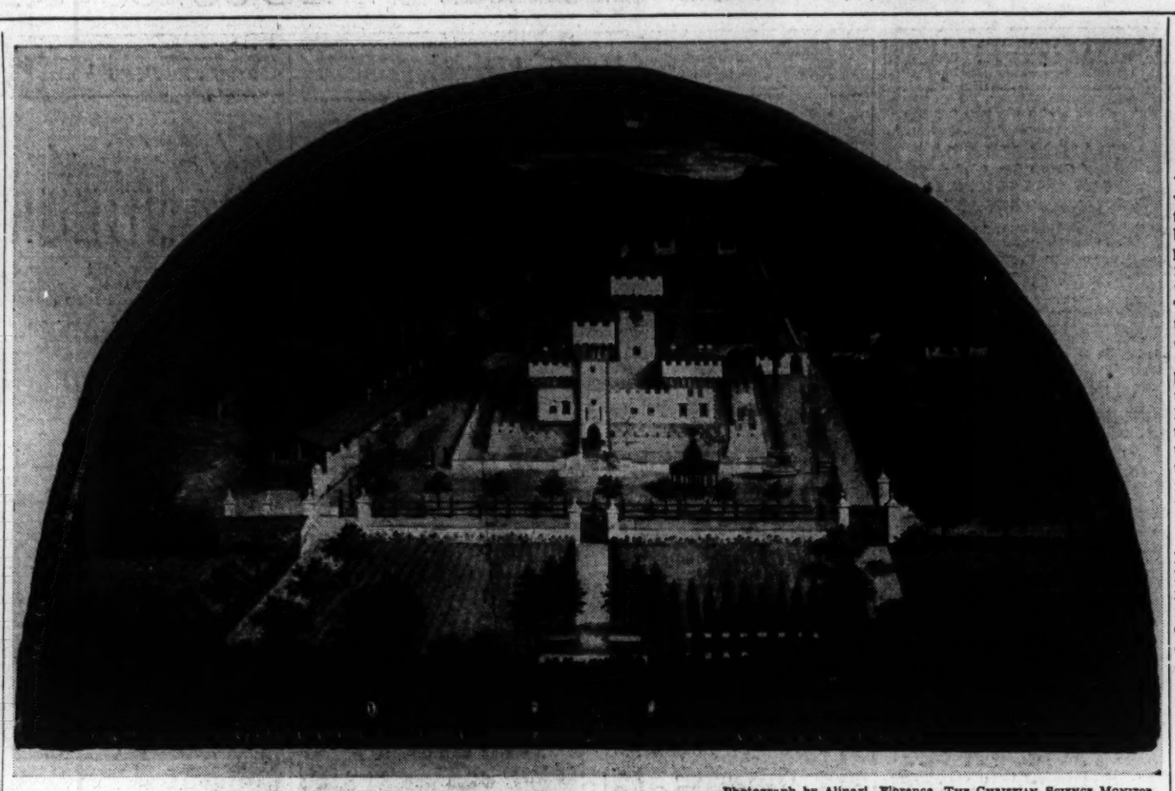

Photograph by Alinari, Florence. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

*A Decorative Panel Showing a Tuscan Country House in Olden Days, By Giusto Utens, a Flemish Painter. It Now Hangs in the Palazzo Riccardi, Florence*

A LUNETTE in the shape of a panel, representing a Tuscan country house, is one of a series painted in the seventeenth century by a Flemish artist, formerly catalogued as Ignoto, but now identified with the name of Giusto Utens. These lunettes formerly decorated the old villa of Artimino, property of the Contessa Maraini; but they are now replaced by copies, the originals being preserved in the topographical or other museums of Florence.

This picture represents the great Caffaggiolo villa, which lies close to the road leading from Florence to Bologna; it still arouses the interest of those who pass that way, although the surrounding gardens have disappeared.

Caffaggiolo was an ancient possession of the Medici family, the villa being built for them by the architect Michelozzo in the time of Cosimo il Vecchio, and it became one of their favorite country resorts. Cosimo's grandson, Lorenzo il Magnifico, would at times send his family there while he himself was detained in the city by affairs of state, to the intense boredom of the children's tutor, the learned Poliziano, whose letters to Lorenzo, describing their secluded life, throw an interesting and amusing light upon the country customs and domestic ways of the period.

Relations, always strained between Poliziano and the children's mother, Clarice, who was inclined to interfere with the tutor's schedule and restrict his authority, became even more so when shut up together through a wet and dreary autumn in this solitary place; and, as the winter dragged by, the tension increased. Life certainly cannot have been congenial to a scholarly poet, shut up in the depths of the country with a fault-finding and unlearned woman and a troop of little children. One sympathizes with him when, in November, 1478, he wrote to the children's grandmother:

"The news from this place is that it rains violently and incessantly, so that it is impossible to leave the house, and instead of hunting we have taken to playing ball, that the children may have exercise."

Dreary enough the place must have seemed under such conditions; and, when there were no motorcars passing to and fro along the road to link it with the cities, but only an occasional horseman, jogging by, or a peasant trudging to or from his work. In fine weather, however, it must have been a happy place for children. The picture gives an interesting and detailed presentment of the surroundings of a country house of earlier times, depicted with neat Flemish precision. Fences, outhouses, summer-houses, wicket gates, haystacks, wells, grape pergolas, orchards, vegetable gardens, fountains, may all be seen. The house itself, with its sturdy construction, more fortress than villa, its small windows and high towers and charming and varied little chimneys, set among the woods and hills, offers a vivid presentment of one of those country estates which, whether in simple or stately form, were the pride and delight, through centuries, of Italians of all regions and all ranks.

## The Wild Mocking Bird's Serenade

The bird of the South—the mocking-bird, was the first object of study. By day he was watched and noted, during the long twilight he was listened to, and at midnight sleep was often banished by his wonderful and enchanting voice. Gray and inconspicuous in coloring, we all know him in the cage; but how different in freedom! how wild and bewitching his song! how wise and knowing his ways! how well worth weeks of study is this one bird!

Here were dozens of other birds also. What keen delight to one fresh from the town, to look over the marsh where:

"A league and a league of marsh grass, waist high, broad in the blade,
Green, and all of a height, and unflecked with a light or a shade,
Stretch leisurely off in a pleasant plain
To the terminal blue of the main;"

to watch the great snowy heron sweeping over with broad white wing, tripping gracefully about on the edges of the channels, and toward night betaking itself to a line of trees in the distance, that looked as if full of snowy blossoms. . . . More, many more birds of the marsh attract and draw one, but inland is the mocking-bird, and after a walk along the shore, always my feet turned to the groves and the fields where the matchless bird lives his life.

To see, as well as hear a wild mocking-bird sing, is worth a journey, even over the rolling deep. I passed hours in a pleasant grove beyond the gardens and fields, watching and listening to one bird whose concert hall it was. The grove was the audience room where one might be in the shade and not too conspicuous in watching him. His chosen place was in the sunshine, for this bird is a sun-worshiper. I always found him singing when I reached the spot. Perhaps on the top spike of a young pine-tree, balanced on one, or sometimes on two adjoining twigs—which of course stand straight up—stood the singer, madly shouting his most peculiar medley. He looked at me as I passed near his perch, but did not pause in his song. . . .

As I drew near he turned his clear, bright eye upon me, and sang a welcome to North Carolina; and several hours later, when the moon rose high over the waters of the Sound, he completed his perfect performance with a serenade, the like of which I fear I may never hear again. I chose to consider his attentions personal, because of all the household, I am sure I was the only one who listened, and I had passed over many miles of rolling and tossing ocean to make his acquaintance.

Nothing would have been easier, or more delightful, than to pitch one's tent in a certain pine grove not far away, and pass days and weeks in forgetting the world of cares, and reading favorite books, lulled at all hours of day and night by the softened roar of the ocean and the wonderful bird.—OLIVE THORNE MILLER, in "In Nesting Time." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## Ancestral Seats of Scania

Fertile rolling plains of wheat; long farmhouses, not of red or brown logs but with whitewashed, half-timbered walls and thatched roofs built around a courtyard; castles and châteaux, not of wood but of stone, with towers and turrets; parks and formal gardens; windmills whose canvas-covered sails turn against the sky; churches whose tall, narrow stepped gables bear no kinship to the pomegranate towers of the north—thus Scania proudly displays her beauties—Scania, the oldest and the richest and the southernmost province of all Sweden! . . .

The great estates vary from country mansions—their two wings enclosing a gravelled court, and their gardens, fields, barns, and tenant cottages scattered informally far and near—to castles aristocratic and stately.

Scania is thickly dotted with these ancestral seats, but there is none whose sixteenth-century features have been more lovingly preserved or intelligently restored than Castle Torup. To enter its courtyard, enclosed on four sides by tower-topped walls, is like opening the covers of a book which deals with knights, armoured upon armoured chargers, and ladies with pointed head-dresses and pearl-embroidered sleeves. To pass over its threshold into its many rooms is like turning the pages of that book. There is a flagged hall whose walls glow with portraits and with volumes in tooled and gilded leather. There are salons opening out of salons, some formal in their long vistas of costly furnishings suggesting that ceremonial has always been honoured here. Others, smaller, more intimate, with cut flowers, photographs in silver frames, bits of bronze and marble and tentative models in plaster, current magazines and books in half a dozen tongues, with a tea-table by a window or an opened writing-desk, reveal that the castle is still lived in, still loved, still dispensing hospitality, still opening its doors to royalty and, on certain occasions, to the public.

Castle Torup, built four hundred years ago, expresses to perfection the quality which makes Sweden so refreshingly different from her exhausted European neighbors. The centuries overlay each other in rich accretion, but that accretion is still deepening, untainted by decay. It is not a museum but a home—a word which, in this country, whether applied to a château or a cottage, means a place which envelops its household in comfort, livability, cheer, and affectionate care. . . .

If Castle Torup represents the enlightened aristocracy of Scania, there is a farmhouse in Gårdlösa—eighty miles from Malmö and twenty from Ystad—which represents the equally enlightened middle class. Here, in a low stone house whose barns, also of stone, form a square around a cobbled courtyard, lived Ola Månsson—the paternal grandfather of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. Månsson was four times a member of the Swedish Parliament, a member of its finance committee, and on the board of the Malmö Branch of the Bank of Sweden. He was also much interested in the idea of rapid transportation—in fact, he was so in favour of it that he sponsored railway building in defiance of his constituents and colleagues. His obstinacy lost him his seat. It is said that King Charles XV, who was his personal friend, suggested that he would best forget this humiliation in America. So in 1858 Ola Månsson left Sweden, taking with him an infant son who was to become a lawyer and a Congressman and the father of the great flier.

Ola Månsson was neither without funds nor an honourable name. He kept the funds, but on settling in Minnesota he changed the name to Lindbergh, possibly because he thought the latter would be easier for his new neighbors to pronounce.

The Månsson house has been burned and rebuilt and changed hands many times since the opinionated Ola Månsson—who was so impractical as to believe in a visionary railway—shook the dust of Scania off his feet. Hundreds of Americans come annually to peer at the well-swept cobbled courtyard and the large well-furnished rooms, and in September, 1933, the most famous descendant of Ola was numbered among them.—From "Sweden: The Land and the People," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

## *Still Life*

The window is a cool, green mirror,
Deep with glossy rhododendron
Beyond the panes.
Curtains falling on either side
Are the color of sunlight
On ripened fruit.
The white embrasure holds
Azaleas bursting into flame,
And a carved jade cockatoo
Listening eternally
To garden secrets.

MARION BROWNELL.

## Účel v životě

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KDYŽ pracovali o zlepšení poměrů svých bližních ti jedinci, kteří nejvíce vykonali pro lidstvo ve všech dobách, byli proniknuti vznešeným a nesobeckým účelem neb cílem. Bez pravého účelu v životě lidská zkušenost může býti nesprávně vyložena a upotřebena. Lidstvu vůbec život zdá se býti zkušeností, nad kterou není možno míti moc, zkušenost, v které se věří v žal neb neštěstí a je považována za nevyhnutelnou. Ale lidstvo není spokojené, sahá po lepších věcech a vždy se snaží nabýti dokonalost. Však to nepřekvapuje, neboť není stálé spokojenosti v hmotném smyslu života. Jenom porozumění nesmrtelnému životu může skutečně uspokojiti.

Pisatel Žalmů to doznal, když pěl, "Nasycen budu obrazem tvým, když procítím." Mohl dodati správně, A nebudu spokojen až se probudím v Božím podobenství. Proč? Protože nemůže býti úplné spokojenosti dokavad se nedosáhlo dokonalosti a dokonalost může býti uskutečněna jen když se probudíme úplně z klamného sna hmotnosti a vidíme bytí člověka bez poklesku a hříchu jako odlesk Boha. Jediný účel člověka je prohlásiti obdivuhodnou dobrotu a čistotu Boží. Důslední jsou smrtelníci, kteří se snaží probuditi se ze smrtelnosti svého myšlení a jednání do božství duchovnosti.

Kristus Ježíš měl účel ve všem co dělal a jeho vyjadření zjevují to. Ku příkladu, řekl, "Já jsem přišel, aby život měly a hojně měly." Taktéž Mary Baker Eddy, když byla uzdravena jediné duchovní mocí, měla jen jediný cíl, jeden účel v životě—sdíleti se světem pravdu, která ji osvobodila. Mrs. Eddy objevila určité pravidlo uzdravování; a vděční lidé v celém světě, kterým přineslo dobro, svědčí láskyplně, že jejich změněné životy jsou výsledky jejího vznešeného účelu. Každý upřímný, poctivý jedinec může poznati co dala světu vyšetřením Křesťanské Vědy a dokázáním sobě jejího učení.

Křesťanská Věda zjevuje, že Bůh je dokonalý a že člověk je Jeho obraz a podobenství, jak Písmo prohlašuje. Tato veliká fakta jsou poznána jenom když nějaký falešný smysl vlastního bytí neb hříchu je vytlačen z lidského vědomí a skutečné a pravé duchovní vlastnosti jsou upotřebeny. Ten jedinec je moudrý, jehož účel v životě je objeviti svou pravou totožnost jako dítě Boha a vysloviti vše, co toto zahrnuje. Takový vznešený účel pomáhá dosáhnouti vše co je dobré a žádoucí v lidských záležitostech. Obchodník, který se snaží vyjádřiti svou duchovní totožnost shledá, že moc božské Mysli je činná v nejmenší podrobnosti jeho obchodu, řídící a vládnoucí souladně, zdárně a plodně. Jeho obchodní moudrost a ostrovtip se zvětší, strach ze ztráty se zmenší a nabude se širší rozhled. Umělec shledá, že krása, rytmus, souměrnost, soulad, melodie, nadání jsou vlastnosti Boha, Ducha, které jím jsou vysloveny větší mírou když se naučí žíti blíže Otec-Matka Boha. Taktéž hospodyně, dělník, řemeslník, obchodník, muž a žena profese, shledají svá povolání příjemnější, výraznější, širší a plodnější když jejich účel v životě prohlašuje více dokonalost Boha.

Mrs. Eddy odpověděla na otázku v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 495), "Jak mohu nejrychleji pokročiti v porozumění Křesťanské Vědě?" částečně takto: "Studujte důkladně slovo a přijmete a zachovejte ducha. Přidržte se božského Principu Křesťanské Vědy, jděte za rozkazem Boha a setrvejte pevně v moudrosti, Pravdě a Lásce." Kdo snaží se poznati ze Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví) co je Bůh a co je člověk, shledá, že jak pokročí ve svém studiu, jeho neduhy zmizejí, omezení budou zmenšena, nízké zájmy budou nahraženy lepšími a více žádoucími; zatím jeho vědomí bude zaplněno radostí a pokojem, které pocházejí ze znalosti Boha a Jeho přítomnosti; a jako Job ze starodávna bude moci říci, "Vím, že vykupitel můj živ jest."

Křesťanská Věda není příliš nadsmyslnou k praktickému, každodennímu užití. Její studium shledá se býti zjevně praktické a vhodné k užití při každém zjevu lidské zkušenosti. Studentovi bude pomoženo slovy Mrs. Eddy z "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Církev Krista, Vědce, a Směs, str. 160), "Ale křesťan pracuje poctivě o duchovní; on setrvá v správném účelu, jako v zákonech, které překročiti bylo by bezbožné, a jde za Pravdou bez bázně." Pokračujíc, dodává, "Žíti tak, aby lidské vědomí bylo v stálém vztahu k božskému, duchovnímu a věčnému, je dáti individualitu nekonečné moci; a to je Křesťanská Věda."

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## *Bird and Pool*

First he paused upon the edge,
Admiring, from the granite ledge,
The outline that the water gave:
A splendid fellow, brisk and brave.
Then in a silver shower, flung
So far that shining dew drops hung
On grass and flower, at his ease
He bathed in shelter of the trees.
He was an arrow tipped in red,
He was a shadow overhead,
He was no more: the only trace
He left within that peaceful place
Was crystal-patterned, spreading rings
Where he had dipped his dusty wings.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

## A Purpose in Life

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

AS THEY have labored to improve conditions for their fellow beings, those individuals who have done most for humanity throughout the ages have been imbued with a lofty and unselfish purpose or goal. Without a right purpose in life, human experience is liable to be misinterpreted and misused. To humanity in general life seems to be an experience over which no control is possible, an experience wherein sorrow or misfortune is believed in and is considered inevitable. Humanity is not satisfied, however, but is reaching out for better things, ever striving for perfection. Nor is this surprising, because there is no permanent satisfaction in a material sense of life. Only the understanding of immortal life can actually satisfy.

The Psalmist recognized this when he sang, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Well might he have added, And I shall not be satisfied until I awaken in God's likeness. Why? Because there can be no complete satisfaction short of perfection, and perfection is realized only as one awakens fully from the illusive dream of materiality and sees man's unfallen, sinless being as God's reflection. Man's sole purpose is to show forth God's wonderful goodness and purity. Mortals are consistent who are striving to awaken from the mortality of their thinking and acting into the divinity of spirituality.

Christ Jesus was purposeful in everything he did, and his utterances reveal this. For instance, he said, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Likewise Mary Baker Eddy, after being healed by spiritual power alone, had but one goal, one purpose in life—that of sharing with the world the truth which had made her free. Mrs. Eddy discovered the positive rule of healing; and grateful beneficiaries throughout the world bear loving witness that their changed lives are the results of her high purpose. Any sincere, honest individual may learn what she has given to the world by investigating Christian Science and by proving its teachings for himself.

Christian Science reveals that God is perfect, and that man is His image and likeness, as the Scriptures declare. These great facts are seen only as some false sense of self or sin is displaced from human consciousness, and real and true spiritual qualities are utilized. That individual is wise whose purpose in life is to discover his true identity as the child of God and to express all that this includes. Such lofty purpose helps in the attainment of all that is good and desirable in human affairs. The business man who strives to express his spiritual identity will find the power of divine Mind operating in the most minute detail of his business, guiding and governing harmoniously, successfully, and productively. His business sagacity and perspicacity will increase, fear of loss lessen, and a broader outlook will be gained. The artist will find that beauty, rhythm, symmetry, harmony, melody, talent are qualities of God, Soul, which are expressed in greater degree by him as he learns to live more closely to the Father-Mother God. Likewise the housewife, the workman, the artisan, the merchant, the professional man and woman, will find their vocations more enjoyable, more expressive, more expansive, and more productive as their purpose in life shows forth more of the perfection of God.

Mrs. Eddy has answered the question in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 495), "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" in part, thus: "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love." Anyone who strives to learn from Science and Health what God is and what man is will find as he progresses in his study that ailments will disappear, limitations will lessen, inferior attractions will be replaced with better, more desirable ones; while his consciousness will be filled with the joy and peace which come from a knowledge of God and His presence; and like Job of old he will be able to say, "I know that my redeemer liveth."

Christian Science is not too transcendental for practical, everyday application. Its study will be found eminently practical and applicable in every phase of human experience. The student will be helped by Mrs. Eddy's words in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 160), "The Christian, however, strives for the spiritual; he abides in a right purpose, as in laws which it were impious to transgress, and follows Truth fearlessly." Continuing she adds, "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

## *Poplar Trees Are Happiest*

Poplar trees are laughing trees,
With lilting silver call.
Willow trees droop weepingly
And never laugh at all

Maple trees are gorgeous trees
In crimson silks and gold;
Pine trees are but sober trees,
Aloof and very old.

Black-oak trees walk sturdily,
And live oaks eager run;
The sycamores stand lazily
Beneath the summer sun.

—HARRY NOYES PRATT, in *University of California Chronicle.*

## Harriet Beecher Stowe Visits Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was seated in front of a cannel-coal fire with his big feet on the mantelpiece in one of the smaller rooms of the White House, when Congressman Henry Wilson entered escorting a little woman and a small boy. The President rose, and striding across the room said, after a casual greeting to the Congressman, and with his great hand extended in welcome, "So this is the little woman who wrote the book that made this big war!"

He then drew Harriet Beecher Stowe into a window-seat, where he explained to her his much misunderstood border-state policy, showing her that had the Emancipation Proclamation been issued earlier, it might have antagonized enough border states, whose loyalty was none too secure, to jeopardize the Union cause. He also convinced her of his sincerity and of the finality of the emancipation which was to take effect the next month, in January, 1863, when the provisional Emancipation Proclamation was to become final. Like her brother, Henry Ward, she had thought the President "too slow" and had had many misgivings. . . .

While President Lincoln was talking with Mrs. Stowe, the great, austere, anti-slavery leader, Henry Wilson, then the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House and later to become the Vice-President of the United States, was left to entertain my twelve-year-old father. History does not record nor my father remember what they talked about.

After their conversation President Lincoln brought Mrs. Stowe back to the fire and, as he extended first the palms and then the backs of his huge hands to the warmth, he commented, "I do love an open fire! I s'pose it's because we always had one to home."

When they got outside the White House my small-boy father inquired, "Oh, Ma, why does the President say 'to home' instead of 'at home'?"

After explaining the President's grammar as best she could, Mrs. Stowe returned to her hotel to write her reply to the women of Great Britain whose protest against slavery had been sent her between eight and nine years before. In this reply, which was published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mrs. Stowe told what steps had been taken in the intervening years, looking toward the abolition of slavery, culminating in the Emancipation Proclamation. She then referred reproachfully to the fact that English opinion and action had thus far been dominantly pro-southern—pro-slavery. Here was Harriet's second declaration on her own account. And a daring declaration it was! It was certainly no olive branch to the British Government. I have often wondered whether President Lincoln knew she was going to issue it and how sorely pressed Minister Adams felt about it.

However that may be, what she said was all true enough and, according to a letter written her by John Bright, it started a series of mass meetings throughout the British Isles, which apparently helped to swing British opinion to the Union cause. Perhaps these meetings aided in preparing the way for her brother Henry Ward Beecher's speeches of a few months later.

At the time the Emancipation Proclamation became effective, Jan. 1, 1863, Mrs. Stowe was in the gallery of the Boston Music Hall attending a concert. When the official issuance of the final Proclamation was announced from the stage some one called attention to the fact that Harriet Beecher Stowe was present. Immediately her name was called from all parts of the great hall and she was asked to stand up. When a little woman, somewhat shabbily dressed, arose from a modest gallery seat, and stood bowing and smiling with her bonnet awry as if in sympathetic excitement, the huge audience rose as one man, and turning toward her, cheered frantically for many minutes. It was a fitting close to the heroic period of Harriet Beecher Stowe's career. — From "Saints, Sinners and Beechers," by LYMAN BEECHER STOWE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

## *Dawn of Summer*

Today, then, it is summer
That rode up with the dawn,
But who can say to look about
That spring is really gone?

The beard-tongue and the mallow,
The daisies frilled in white—
Can they believe that springtime
Has vanished overnight?

Blue flag and spider lily
Again will sleep by noon—
What matters spring or summer
When days are warm with June?

AILEEN L. PISHER.

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# Adult Education Demands Exceed Available Funds

## New York Mayor Urges Getting Away From Formal Programs

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—State and city education authorities were asked to initiate an expert professional survey into the means of expanding publicly supported adult education, in a resolution submitted today to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia by the Joint Committee on Education, representing a large group of non-partisan civic organizations.

After months of visiting the present school and library facilities for adults, the committee held that a vigorous public demand for adult instruction has far outstripped available funds and opportunities.

A detailed report was submitted to the Mayor, containing analyses based on personal visits to 11 evening elementary schools, seven evening high schools, seven evening trade schools, 12 class centers of the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, and 21 branch libraries. These constitute a cross-section of all the adult education activities under public supervision today.

**Five Points**

Five points "on which agreement is becoming general" are listed as a result of these visits, thus:

1. The demand for educational opportunities of all kinds for adults is steadily increasing.

2. Available facilities should be made flexible in character to meet the changing needs of the times.

3. The scope of courses and library facilities should be widened, so as to end the old-fashioned theory of offering what is "good for the people" and to give more weight to their needs and desires.

4. Without articulate popular demand for extended adult education, neither public nor private agencies will take steps to create and maintain a vigorous adult education movement. This demand is becoming increasingly necessary to get the movement under way.

5. Interest is mounting in the social value of these services, in addition to their practical use in adding to the individual's earning power.

The major qualitative criticism leveled by the committee at the present facilities offered by the Board of Education characterize them as "too much limited to formal, traditional programs and generally lacking in the special services of guidance, health, recreation, social welfare and individual instruction." The committee observed, however, that the adult activities of the Emergency Relief Administration have gone far along the way out of these limitations.

**Progress Cited**

However, hasty and uneven and poorly equipped was the emergency program for adults, the committee finds that it has influenced the Board of Education to designate several school buildings as day adult centers next year, and to look forward to establishing these on a permanent basis.

This, the committee calls a "notable advance," since it is held to be an approach to the setting up of an all-day adult program many times recommended by the board. The buildings selected for this work will be devoted exclusively to adult work and developed as neighborhood centers.

No detailed recommendation is submitted by the committee on the basis of its investigation. The report confines itself to indicating the growing popular demand and the immeasurable social need for including grown citizens in the governmental education plan. It declares that only the public purse is large enough to meet this need with any degree of adequacy, and that however noble may be the service of the private organizations, it is to the Government that the future of education for the entire population, rather than just the children, must look.

One resolution is, therefore, submitted to the board of education and to the State Department of Education, indicating what, in the Committee's opinion, should be the next step.

# Museums Educate Communities For New Appreciation

## American Association Meets in Toronto to Hear of Changed Objectives

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, June 1—That museums have changed from being guardians of objects of art and treasures of the past to important educational service institutions was a fact stressed by several speakers at the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Association of Museums at the Royal Ontario Museum here.

Leaders in the museum movement in the United States, Great Britain and Canada were present, the general session being under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul J. Sachs, president of the American Association, and associate director of the Fogg Art Museum at Cambridge, Mass.

Museums will have a definite educational part in the utilization of increased leisure time people will enjoy in future, declared Mr. Laurence Coleman, Washington, D. C. Museums in the United States are increasing one every two weeks, and the country's 1700 museums represent a capital investment of $150,000,000 in buildings alone. The purpose of the American Association is the promotion of the "renaissance of museums." The most suggestive new development among science museums was the establishment of museums in national parks.

The use of infra-red rays as a certain method of detecting spurious paintings masquerading as old masters was described by Mr. Maximilian Toch of New York. Paintings of a period by the same artist were painted with the same type of pigments, and the knowledge of the discovery of these pigments is now fairly accurate. They show distinct characteristics on an infra-red plate.

The Brooklyn Children's Museum, the first of its kind in the world, is primarily a natural history museum, its aim to encourage the children's interest in natural sciences, said Miss A. B. Gallup, curator. The child may study alone, but someone is always there to give desired information.

Educational work provided for children in the Newark Museum, explained Miss Katharine Coffey, is as different as possible from classroom technique. Exhibits are constantly changed, and the children urged to express themselves. A children's program as conducted in her institution, designed to interest the children in art rather than teach them art, was outlined.

The reawakened history museum, as seen by Mr. Arthur C. Parker, will be known more for its activity than its collections, and this activity will show young people that history is a living thing. He urges that each local center open one, to revisualize the story of community development.

The importance of the collection of specimens for preservation was stressed by Mr. W. A. Smalley of the Reading, England, museum and art gallery. Handmade pottery of the neolithic and bronze ages was slowly dried without washing; while that of the iron age Roman, and later pottery, was washed, soaked in distilled water and dried.

Money and space are two essentials for museums the world over in the opinion of the delegates from England, who are led by Mr. S. F. Markham, Empire secretary of the museums association of Great Britain. Public attendance during the period of economic stress, with children showing an active interest.

Last year's executive officers were reëlected for the coming year, under the presidency of Mr. Paul J. Sachs.

# Early Schönberg Music on Disks

* * *

## *Gilbert and Sullivan's 'The Sorcerer' Marks Trend of Later Light Opera Triumphs*

* * *

*Monthly Disk Makers Review*

At a concert piano recital several years ago there was a group of short piano pieces of Arnold Schönberg in the artist's program. When the vague and unconventional music of Schönberg began to flow from under the pianist's fingers there were puzzled glances around the hall. There was an ear distress more acute than one would get from Stravinsky. The pianist had to remove his hands quite deliberately from the keyboard to denote the end of the group. It was our first introduction to the Schönberg of controversy, the music which had caused various audible reactions in foreign audiences.

Record buyers who pick up Arnold Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" (Transfigured Night) album just recorded by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra for RCA Victor need, however, have no such qualms. This work for string orchestra was composed by the Austrian composer, now living near Boston, when he was 24 and under the influence of the two great Richards—Wagner and Strauss. The music shows traces of the former's "Tristan" and the latter's "Death and Transfiguration."

The work was inspired by a poem of the same name by Richard Dehmel, German poet, dramatist, artist and philosopher. The poem tells the story of a man's forgiveness of the grievous sin of the woman he loves, and how, by his self-abnegation, the world seems transfigured.

"Verklärte Nacht" was originally written for string sextet and was transcribed for string orchestra by Schönberg. It displays very effectively the string section of the Minneapolis group and is amply recorded.

**Orchestral**

**Schonberg: Verklarte Nacht (Transfigured Night)**, played by Eugene Ormandy and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Four Victor 12-in. records in album.

**Delius: On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring**, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Geoffrey Toye, conductor. Victor 10-inch record This music by the British composer expresses quietly but with great warmth the joy over the return of the vernal season. The clarinet sounds the call of the cuckoo on the second half. An excellent record.

*Piano*

**Domenico Scarlatti: Sonatinas (1) B minor (2) C major, and (1) Toccata in A major (Paradise) (2) Pequena-Danza Espagnola (J. Navarro)**, played by Jose Iturbi, pianist Victor 10-inch record. Four short pieces, the first two of a noted Italian composer and contemporary of Bach and the latter an energetic little study in fingering, and a dance of Iturbi's native land. Connoisseur record well done.

*Vocal*

**Gilbert and Sullivan: The Sorcerer**, sung by the Rupert D'Oyly Carte Light Opera Company. Six 10-inch Victor records in album. A distinct addition to the music library of lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan. The first of the real light operas since "Trial by Jury," which preceded it, is not classed as one of the opera group The Sorcerer contains the ground work of the line of operas that followed. The music therefore is intensely interesting apart from its own worth. Many of the themes are in reality the first faint echoes of the more elaborate compositions to come. The student of Gilbert and Sullivan has in the Sorcerer a sort of preview of many of the more popular and better-known compositions that remain in vogue today. A gavotte foreshadows the same form more finished and complete that was used in the Gondoliers. Throughout the six recordings one is conscious of these same echoes from "Patience," "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Ruddigore." Much of the music is delightful. All of the recording is well done, with the same accomplished cast who have made most of the other of the later Victor recordings.

**European Releases**

*Orchestral*

**Weinberger: Polka and Fuge from Schwanda, the Bagpiper**, played by London Symphony Orchestra, Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor, Columbia record. Most cheerful music, cheerfully played. This opera was heard for the first time in England at Covent Garden and had a great reception. The disk is best heard with a fiber needle and the volume well controlled.

**Grieg: Homage March from Sigurd Jorsalfar**, played by Great Symphony Orchestra, Manfred Gurilitt, conductor. Decca-Polydor record. A fine piece of music and the orchestra does full justice to it.

**Schumann: Concerto in A Minor for Piano and Orchestra**, played by Alfred Cortot with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, H. [illegible], conductor. [illegible] re-recording and a well worthwhile buy

*Chamber Music*

**Elgar: Quartet in E Minor, Op. 83**, played by Stratton String Quartet. H. M. V. records. A most excellent production done full justice by the quartet.

**Beethoven: String Quartet, No 14, Op. 131**, played by Lener String Quartet of Budapest. Five Columbia records in album. This will take the place of a former recording. It is beautifully and sympathetically played.

**Stravinsky: Pastorale**, played by violin and woodwind group. Columbia record. In this selection many will hear a Stravinsky new to them. It is a most attractive little work. On the other side, the Danse Russe from the Petrouchka Suite is played by M. Dushkin, violinist, with Mr. Stravinsky himself at the piano. Very clever work this last but not so pleasing. The disk is worth buying for the Pastorale alone..

*Military Band*

**Eton Memories**, played by Grenadier Guards Band, with vocal quartet. Decca record. This disk should appeal to the "old boys" of the great school. The music was arranged by A. M. Goodhart, well-known to Etonians.

*Vocal*

**Four Hymns from the Revised Christian Science Hymnal: From Sense to Soul, No. 64**, sung by Grace Nevern, contralto, with organ; **I Love Thy Way of Freedom, Lord, No. 136**, sung by Warde Morgan, tenor, with piano; **Jesus' Prayer for All His Brethren, No. 157, and All Glory Be to God Most High, No. 0**, sung by the Gloria Deo Singers. Two Columbia records. Done by Columbia, according to its own statement, in response to a world-wide demand. The first hymn is an example of a beautiful voice with most perfect diction. All four are sincerely and beautifully sung and one has already been radiocast in a Christopher Stone gramophone recital over the B. B. C.

**Beethoven: Adelaide**, sung in German oy Heinrich Schlusnuss, baritone, of the Berlin State Opera Company. Decca-Polydor record. Mr. Schlusnuss has an excellent recording voice and every word is crystal clear.

**Two Italian Songs**, sung by Enrico Caruso, tenor, with orchestra. H. M. V. record Another reconstructed Caruso from an old acoustical version. Not entirely satisfactory somehow.

**Beethoven: Mir Ist So Wunderbar**, from **Fidelio**, sung by mixed quartet, and **Er Strebe, Doch er Soll Erst Wissen**, from **Fidelio**, sung by mixed quartet. H. M. V. record. The singing in both disks by these Berlin opera artists is of the highest order.

**Duet From Rigoletto**, sung by Ena Bergs and W. Fassbander, and **Holdes Madchen**, **quartet from Rigoletto**, sung by mixed quartet, in German. H. M. V. record.

# Ibarra Visit Gains Colombian Good Will

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 1 (By U.P.)—Cordial relations with Ecuador were strengthened here yesterday as that nation's President-elect was welcomed on his good-will visit, simultaneously with the announcement that the Leticia accord would be submitted to both Colombian and Peruvian congresses on July 28.

Senor José Maria Velasco Ibarra was greeted in a pouring rain which reduced the welcoming throng but failed to dampen the hearty reception. Thousands of persons gathered at the station, and later at the Plaza Bolivar.

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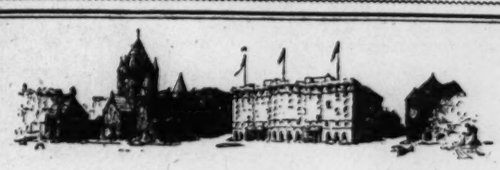

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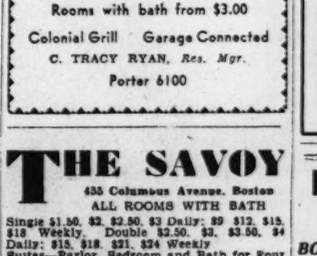

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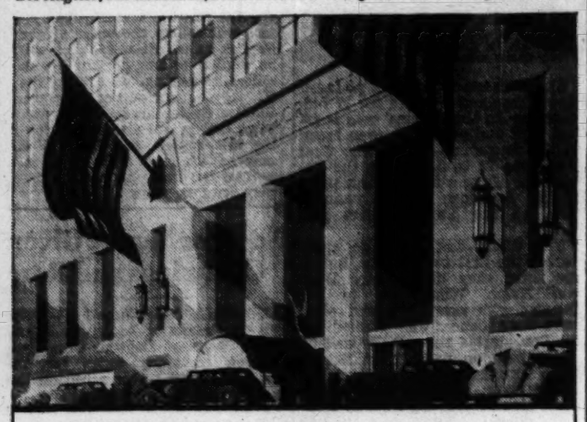

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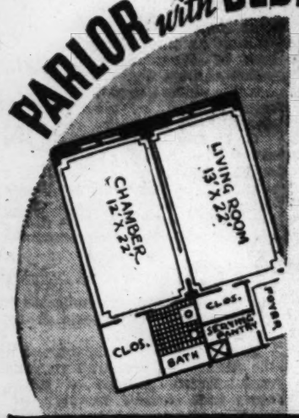


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# Jack Crawford In Two French Tennis Finals

## Helen Jacobs, Sarah Palfrey Reach the Women's Doubles Final

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—J. H. (Jack) Crawford, captain and star of the Australian Davis Cup team, today won his second final brackets in the French hard court tennis championships.

Already a finalist in men's singles, where he is defending champion, Crawford paired with his young team partner, Vivian B. McGrath, to defeat Lazi Hecht and Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia, in the semifinals of men's doubles, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

The match really was closer than the score indicates, many of the games going to deuce, where Crawford's astute maneuvering won the critical points for his team.

Helen H. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey, United States doubles champions in 1932, today advanced to the final round of the French hard court tennis championships, defeating Susan Noel of England, and J. Jedrezowska of Poland, 6—1, 6—4.

The American team was never seriously threatened as Miss Jacobs' angle shots caught the Anglo-Polish combination flat footed time and again. Miss Noel and her Polish partner broke through Miss Palfrey's service in the third game for their only game in the first set.

In the second set they again took Miss Palfrey's service and Miss Noel held her service to even the score in games at 2-all. They squared the set again at 4-all, but the Americans broke through Miss Jedrezowska's service and the United States champion held her service to give the American team the set at 6—4.

Crawford yesterday advanced to within one match of his second-straight French title as he eliminated France's sole remaining player in singles, Christian Boussus, in convincing fashion. The scores were 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Playing steadily and often brilliantly the left-handed Boussus, who holds victories over Frederick J. Perry and H. W. (Bunny) Austin, English stars, played on even terms with his more famous opponent until well into the third set. Then Crawford began to find the range and the issue was never in doubt thereafter.

# Tilden vs. Cochet, Vines vs. Richards In the Semifinals

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia yesterday earned his semifinal round meeting with Henri Cochet, French star, by defeating Keith Gledhill, California, in the Middle States professional tennis championship tournament. The scores were 6—0, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Tilden eliminated the Californian in the continuation of a match that was interrupted by darkness the night before, with Tilden leading, 6—0, 4—6, 5—3.

In the semifinal round, Ellsworth Vines, who won the Eastern States professional singles last week, will meet Vincent Richards of New York.

After his singles, Tilden paired with Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, to reach the semifinals of the doubles, defeating Teddy Ericha and Marty Bernstein, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

He then went on with Barnes to defeat Martin Plaa of France and Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

Vines and Gledhill defeated Cochet and Richards, 6—0, 6—0, 7—9, 6—1.

# Iowa Beats Minnesota In Its Last Home Game

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 1—The University of Iowa baseball team closed its home season yesterday by defeating Minnesota 4 to 3. Both nines collected eight hits; but the Iowans were able to bunch their drives to secure a slim advantage. Minnesota's best inning was the fourth when the Gophers scored two runs. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iowa | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Mau and Schmidt; Grossman, Hendrickson and Bruhn. Losing pitcher—Hendricksen. Umpires — Hayden and Schreck. Time—2h. 5m.


## Restaurants

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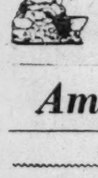
Lunches Put Up to Take Out

CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

LEXINGTON, MASS.



The Minute Man Cafe

*Watch for opening date at our new location*

1715 Mass. Avenue

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NEXT MON.—"Pirates of Penzance"


# Cardinals Best Cincinnati Reds In Ten Innings

## Manager Frank Frisch's Double Drives in Run That Wins Game

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 23 | 13 | .658 |
| New York | 25 | 16 | .610 |
| Chicago | 25 | 16 | .610 |
| Boston | 20 | 16 | .556 |
| Pittsburgh | 20 | 16 | .556 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 22 | .421 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 24 | .314 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 27 | .229 |

**Results May 31**

Brooklyn 6, New York 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Only games scheduled.

It took the St. Louis Cardinals 10 innings to beat the lowly Cincinnati Reds yesterday in a baseball game at Crosley Field, but they finally did it by the score of 3 to 2. The Cards hold first place in the National League standing a game and a half ahead of the Giants and Cubs. The Reds are deep in the league cellar.

Cincinnati passed up numerous chances to win the game during the early innings. In the seventh, with the score tied, the losers filled the bases, but could not push across a run. Mills started the winning rally in the tenth when he batted for Flint Rhem and was hit by a pitched ball. Whitehead sacrificed and then Manager Frankie Frisch doubled, scoring Mills. The Cardinals used three pitchers and Rhem, who worked the seventh, eighth and ninth, gets credit for the victory. Frisch had a perfect day at bat, three for three.

The Chicago Cubs went into a tie with the Giants for second place yesterday by winning the third and final contest of their series with the Pittsburgh Pirates, 11 to 5. The Cubs swept the series. Chuck Klein hit his fourteenth home run of the season for the Cubs after Stanley Hack had singled and Woody English had walked in the first inning. Babe Herman had a great day at bat, collecting two doubles and two singles, to drive in three runs. Gabby Hartnett's double with the bases full in the fifth accounted for three more runs.

Guy Bush kept 14 Pittsburgh hits well scattered and registered his eighth triumph of the season. He struck out four men and did not give a pass.

A six-run rally in the seventh inning yesterday at Ebbets Field gave the Brooklyn Dodgers their first victory of the season over the New York Giants. The score was 6 to 2. The Dodgers made only four hits off Hal Schumacher during the first six innings, but in the seventh they drove the young right-hander to the showers. Al Lopez, the catcher who is filling in as an infielder for a day or two, made a pair of singles in this rally, drove in two runs and scored another himself. Ray Benge pitched for the Dodgers and although he yielded 10 hits, was effective with men on the bases. Mel Ott scored both New York runs and hit a triple. The scores by innings:

**At Cincinnati**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 |

Batteries—Haines, Rhem, P. Dean and Delancey; Derringer and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—2h. 19m.

**At Chicago**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | x | 11 | 12 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 1 |

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Swift, Harris and Grace. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Moran Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 53m.

**At Brooklyn**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | x | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |

Batteries—Benge and Sukeforth; Schumacher, Castleman and Mancuso. Losing pitcher — Schumacher. Umpires—Reardon, Klem and Stewart. Time—2h. 25m.

# Collegiate Polo Draw For Title Announced

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—Princeton, Eastern Intercollegiate Polo champion, will begin defense of its title, June 9, at the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club, at Purchase, N. Y., with the University of Missouri, newcomer to college polo, for its first opponent.

There will be three days of polo in the tournament, June 9, 13 and 16. The first two days have double-headers scheduled and the third day will see the final match. There are six college teams entered. The matches are timed to start at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and will be six chuckers each. The schedule:

June 9—Princeton vs. Missouri; Yale vs. Pennsylvania Military College.

June 13—Semifinal, Harvard vs. West Point; winners of first game vs. winners of second game.

June 16—Final.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rochester | 31 | 13 | .705 |
| Newark | 29 | 16 | .644 |
| Toronto | 24 | 19 | .558 |
| Montreal | 22 | 19 | .537 |
| Syracuse | 16 | 22 | .421 |
| Albany | 15 | 22 | .405 |
| Buffalo | 16 | 26 | .381 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 27 | .289 |

**Results May 31**

Syracuse 9, Newark 4.
Rochester 7, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 6, Albany 4.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 3.

### Pennsylvania Elects

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—Joseph W. Burk '34 of Beverly, N. J. will lead the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen in the Poughkeepsie Regatta. Burk rows No. 5. He was also elected captain of the 1934 crew. Leonard Hahn of Lansdowne, Penna., was chosen to lead the Penn varsity tennis team for next year.

### Parks Elected Track Captain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Stuart Parks of Kingston, N. Y., has been elected captain of the International Y. M. C. A. College track team for 1935. Parks is the New England intercollegiate running broad jump champion. Besides track, Parks participates in football at the local institution. In track, Parks excels in the running broad jump, high jump, 100-yard dash and 220-yard dash.

### To Take Exams in England

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., June 1 (AP)—The Kent School of Connecticut crew, which is coming to Henley to defend the Thames challenge cup in the international regatta, will take its final examinations in the Henley Town Hall. Father Sill, Kent headmaster and coach of the crew, applied for its use and the Henley corporation granted his request.

### Finney Elected Captain

CARLISLE, Penna., June 1 (AP)—Robert Finney of Palmyra, N. J., yesterday was elected captain of Dickinson College's 1935 track team. Finney, a junior, twice won his varsity letter for track and once for baseball.

# Never Run Around a Backhand Shot

All Photos by Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

**Ralph E. Chambers Illustrates Three Phases of Backhand Drive**

**No. 1—Chambers has drawn the racket head back and is ready to swing forward to meet the ball off his waistline. He rests the throat of the racket in his left hand to insure balance. No. 2—This photograph shows the position of the racket and body when the ball is struck. Notice the swing has pulled his shoulders around and that the weight is on his right foot. No. 3—Here we see the follow through, which is essential for a good drive and a complete swing. No. 4—Chambers' backhand grip (from the front). No. 5—His backhand grip (back view). Notice the position of the thumb. This prevents twisting of the handle.**

*By Dexter G. Dey*

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

*Improving Your Tennis*
Eighth of 12 Articles

"MY ADVICE to beginners," said Ralph E. Chambers the other day, "is never to run around a backhand shot. This leaves an opening for the other fellow, and shows up a glaring weakness.

"I maintain that the backhand stroke should be better than the forehand," Chambers stated. Before I could ask why he added: "Because the swing, coördination of arms, body and footwork are far more natural."

The fundamentals of the backhand stroke follow closely in line with those of the forehand. Chambers, the new Longwood Cricket Club professional, tells us how to grip the racket and stroke the ball.

"In gripping the racket there is a slight change from the forehand to the backhand position. [See Fig. 4 for a close-up front view.] Your hand should be at the top of the handle. [See Fig. 5 for a back view of this grip.] Now, shift your thumb to a position alongside the handle. This helps to secure a firm grip on the racket as well as prevent it from twisting in your hand, and from being forced back by the impact of the ball.

"The changing of this grip from the forehand should be made as your body is shifting sideways. While your left hand holds the racket at the throat, make a quarter turn with your right, toward your body. During this procedure your thumb shifts to the side of the handle. Practice this change in grips until it becomes almost second nature.

"Now, let's stroke the ball. From the waiting stance pivot on the balls of your feet until your body is sideways to the net. [See Fig 1.] The racket should be carried to a position back of your left shoulder, with the left hand still holding it at the throat.

"By holding the racket in this manner you are certain of having it back far enough to allow a full free swing. It is also a means of helping you to keep your right arm from being too close to your body as you move the racket back."

In Chambers' pose [Fig. 1] his right foot is held in readiness to carry his body weight forward to stroke the ball. Figure 2 shows the correct position at the moment the racket strikes the ball. His right arm, right foot and the body weight have all come forward in perfect coördination and rhythm, necessary to proper stroking.

Chambers says: "Your left hand should be brought forward with the racket until you are almost ready to meet the ball, then taken from the racket to maintain correct balance. In carrying your left hand forward in this manner, the racket is steadied in meeting the ball, as well as kept from buckling or twisting under the impact. Also it will tend to keep the racket from swinging forward too quickly and cutting across your body, which is a natural tendency with many. Assume a crouched position [See Fig. 1 and 2] and bend the knees. This will enable you to meet the ball a comfortable distance from your body and to hit the ball off the waistline.

"Next comes the follow through. [See Fig 3.] The same rule applies as in the forehand follow through. Carry the racket two or three inches forward before allowing your wrist to carry the racket over.

"After you have carried the racket through as far as it will go," concludes Chambers, "bring it back to its resting place in the left hand and assume the waiting stance." Now you are ready for the next shot.

# Dartmouth Council Approves Sports Meets

HANOVER, N. H., June 1 (AP)—The Dartmouth Athletic Council yesterday awarded varsity letters to 21 members of the track team, numerals to members of the freshman lacrosse and baseball teams and approved sports contests.

A junior-varsity football game with Harvard was approved for Nov. 2 and the council agreed to permit the varsity baseball team to play against the Gibraltar A. C. of Southbridge, Mass., on June 13, provided that no Dartmouth player who participates in the game has an examination on that date.

The election of Wilfred R. Ogg '36 of Worcester, as varsity golf captain was ratified, as was the selection of Briggs M. Austin of Riverside, Ill., as freshman tennis captain.

Precedent was upset when the council voted Anthony Geniawicz of Lynn, Mass., freshman track captain, a varsity letter as a reward for his consistent college record-breaking performances in the field events this season. He is one of the few freshmen in the history of Dartmouth sports to be so honored.

### Twenty-first Game to Alekhine

KARLSRUHE, Baden, Ger., June 1 (AP)—Resuming play yesterday in the twenty-first game of the world chess championship match at the Hotel Germania, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, titleholder, defeated E. D. Bogoljubow in 63 moves, thereby scoring his seventh victory in the series. The champion had an advantage in position at the time of last night's adjournment and succeeded in turning it to account by clever maneuvering in the ending. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 7, Bogoljubow 1, drawn 13. The twenty-second game is scheduled for today at Maunheim.

### Runyan Scores a 67

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP)—Paul Runyan, diminutive White Plains (N. Y.) golf pro, considered one of the favorites in the United States open tourney at the Merion Cricket Club next week, made his first tour of the championship layout yesterday in a par-smashing 67. Although he played 125 yards less than the championship course calls for, because some of the titular tees were shut off from play, Runyan looked at the top of his game in turning in his bristling three-under-par round, made up of 15 pars and three birdies.

### Syracuse Appointments

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1—Eldon W. Stutzman '35 of Lancaster, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Syracuse varsity track and field team for next season. Stutzman is a pole vaulter and won in every dual meet this season and tied for fifth in the Intercollegiates. William S. O'Brien of Rochester, N. Y., has been named commodore of the Syracuse varsity crew for 1935.

### Wallace Joins the Pros

TROON, Scotland, June 1 (AP)—The lure of an immediate job as compared with doubtful amateur golf glory two years hence today proved too great for James Wallace, unemployed carpenter, who was a finalist against W. Lawson Little Jr., in the British amateur golf championship, and he wired acceptance of a position as golf professional at the Seisdon Park Golf Club, near Croydon. He will take up his new duties next Wednesday.

### Northeastern Elects

Roger S. Hadley '35 of Needham, Mass., New England intercollegiate discus champion, has been elected captain of the Northeastern University track and field team for next season.

## By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
*Sports Editor*

### A Little Out-of-Season Football

ISSUING shoes and footballs for summer use to certain members of the Yale varsity football squad which is to report to Head Coach Raymond W. Pond next September 15, is a good idea from the Yale football point of view. Now all that would seem to be necessary is the holding of frequent picnics where a little informal but none the less valuable practice might be indulged in. Now if Harvard and Princeton have not already taken or do not soon take some such move, it looks as if the Eli would have an early jump on the Crimson and Orange and Black. Alas for Harvard, Head Coach Eddie Casey has left for Europe. So far as we know, he has not taken any Harvard players or football equipment with him, and he will not return for two months. Rumors have it, however, that somewhere in the Black Forest the natives may be treated to a new kind of game this summer. It looks to us as if the rule of not holding football practice until Sept. 15 is one of those things which could well be eliminated.

* * *

### Now for the Serious Part of the Campaign

The United States Davis Cup team has once again qualified for the interzone final, and the players who are to cross the Atlantic and take up the more serious part of the tournament have been named. The two matches which the United States has taken part in have been so easy that they furnish no basis on which to judge the prospects of Uncle Sam's representatives qualifying for the challenge round or their chances of bringing the cup back to its home shores after six unsuccessful attempts since it was removed to France in 1927.

### A Strong United States Team

Lester R. Stoefen, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. and Francis X. Shields have been named as the singles players, with George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn for the doubles. The only question is as to whether or not Van Ryn can make the trip. If he can, he will undoubtedly play with Lott in the doubles; but if business keeps him from going, Lott and Stoefen should make a very acceptable doubles team, as they are the present holders of the United States outdoor and indoor doubles titles. This is undoubtedly one of the best teams that the United States has named in a number of years, and under the skillful leadership of Capt. R. Norris Williams 2d should give a very satisfactory account of itself.

### France Not Yet Counted Out

During the past few days things have been happening in European tennis circles which have scrambled the Davis Cup outlook considerably. In the first place, the two leading British singles players—Fred J. Perry and Henry W. Austin—have both met with defeat at the hands of Christian Boussus, all of which does not look at all good for Britain's chances of defending the trophy. Of course, these matches were played on hard courts, while the Davis Cup matches will be played on the splendidly-groomed turf at Wimbledon; but taking things as they have developed during the past week or so, it looks very much as if France and Australia would come through to their zone final and then have quite a battle for the right to meet the United States in the interzone final, and, unless the American players are far below their true form, they appear to have the best chances that any American team has had since the days of Big Bill Tilden and Little Bill Johnston.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 27 | 15 | .643 |
| Indianapolis | 21 | 16 | .568 |
| Milwaukee | 21 | 20 | .512 |
| Columbus | 20 | 20 | .500 |
| Kansas City | 20 | 21 | .488 |
| St. Paul | 19 | 21 | .475 |
| Louisville | 18 | 21 | .462 |
| Toledo | 14 | 26 | .350 |

**Results May 31**

Kansas City 6, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 5, Columbus 0.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 4.
Only games scheduled.

**Pacific Coast League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 48 | 12 | .800 |
| Missions | 35 | 25 | .583 |
| Hollywood | 30 | 29 | .509 |
| Sacramento | 29 | 30 | .492 |
| San Francisco | 29 | 30 | .492 |
| Oakland | 26 | 33 | .441 |
| Seattle | 21 | 37 | .362 |
| Portland | 17 | 38 | .309 |

**Results May 31**

Los Angeles 12, Hollywood 4.
San Francisco 3, Missions 2.
Seattle 3, Sacramento 0.
Oakland at Portland, postponed.

**Southern Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nashville | 27 | 12 | .692 |
| Atlanta | 22 | 17 | .564 |
| New Orleans | 23 | 18 | .561 |
| Chattanooga | 21 | 19 | .525 |
| Memphis | 20 | 20 | .500 |
| Knoxville | 19 | 22 | .463 |
| Birmingham | 18 | 27 | .400 |
| Little Rock | 15 | 30 | .333 |

**Results May 31**

Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 13, Birmingham 9.
Little Rock 5, New Orleans 4.
Nashville 4, Knoxville 2.

### Yale Elects W. W. Taylor Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Walter W. Taylor Jr. '35 of Greenwich was elected captain of the 1935 Yale lacrosse team last night. Robert H. Temple '35 of Jersey City, N. J., was named manager, and William J. Secor Jr. '36 of Waterbury was selected assistant manager.

### College Baseball Results

Illinois C. 6, Illinois S. N. 2.
Iowa 4, Minnesota 3.
Michigan Normal 7, Toledo 4.
Rhode Island 5, Springfield 4.
Western R. T. 4, Wisconsin 3.

# U. S. Davis Cup Team Wins Right to Play Overseas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1—The United States Davis Cup forces will sail from New York on or about June 9 to compete with the European zone winner on July 21 and following days. The Americans made certain of the trip overseas yesterday when they defeated Mexico's doubles team on a turf court at the Baltimore Country Club. The score now stands: United States 3, Mexico 0.

The two remaining singles will be played off here tomorrow.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, the United States doubles champions, teamed up to default Dr. Ricardo Tapia and Eduardo Mestre, but Mexico's young doubles team surprised the gallery as well as the United States players with a strong game. Lott and Stoefen won at 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Only the ability to bear down with crushing power kept the Americans from losing a set. The Mexicans were just as keen in volleying as their opponents and drew applause with play at short range. In service the Mexicans delivered effectively. In fact the visitors had less difficulty handling service than did Lott and Stoefen.

Stoefen was the star of the day, but Lott improved as play progressed.

### Beccali Declines Invitation

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—A cablegram from the Italian Athletic Federation declining an invitation to Luigi Beccali, Italian Olympic 1500-meter champion and world record holder, to compete in the United States was received yesterday by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. Beccali had been invited to compete in the Princeton invitation meet June 16, running the mile against Glenn V. Cunningham, Bill Bonthron and Gene Venzke, and also in the national A. A. U. championships at Marquette University, Milwaukee, June 19-30. The cablegram did not give the reasons for Beccali's refusal, merely stating that it was impossible for him to accept any "international engagements."

### Harvard Track Captain Elected

Harvard's varsity track and field team for next season will be captained by John P. Scheu '35 of New York City. Scheu was elected at a meeting of the lettermen at Notman's Studio yesterday. He won the 1600-meter run against Yale this year and placed fifth in the 1500-meter run in the intercollegiates at Philadelphia. He prepared at Phillips Exeter. He also runs on the cross-country team. Warren Sturgis '35 was elected manager for next year to succeed Chester H. King '34.

### Columbia Crews to Start

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—Forty-one representatives of Columbia University will head for Krum Elbow, Columbia training quarters on the Hudson River, tomorrow morning, seeking honors in the Poughkeepsie regatta, June 16. The invasion will be headed by Coaches Hubert Glendon and his father, Richard Glendon Sr., followed by 32 oarsmen and coxswains, with trainer, launch drivers and riggers.

### Princeton Rugger Captain

PRINCETON, N. J., June 1—Princeton's Rugby team for next season will be captained by James E. Quigley '35 of Lake Forest, Ill. Quigley has been a member of the team for the last two years. Twenty-five members of the championship varsity aggregation and 14 jayvee players were awarded blazers in recognition of their efforts.

# White Sox Stop Cleveland While Yanks Are Losing

## Indians Cling to First Place in Standing—Browns Triumph

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 21 | 14 | .600 |
| New York | 22 | 16 | .579 |
| Detroit | 21 | 18 | .538 |
| Washington | 21 | 19 | .525 |
| St. Louis | 18 | 19 | .486 |
| Boston | 17 | 21 | .447 |
| Philadelphia | 16 | 22 | .421 |
| Chicago | 15 | 22 | .405 |

**Results May 31**

Washington 9, New York 3.
Chicago 12, Cleveland 5.
St. Louis 11, Detroit 3.
Only games scheduled.

The Chicago White Sox pounded three Cleveland pitchers for 17 hits yesterday in the Indians' own baseball park and gained an even break in the four-game series. The final score was 12 to 5. Despite the defeat, the Tribe clung to first place in the American League pennant race, as the Yankees were also beaten.

The White Sox didn't do much during the first two innings, but in the third they drove Belve Bean and Ralph Winegarner to the showers with seven hits and eight runs. Sam Jones, who pitched for the Sox, started the rally by waiting out a base on balls. Then Bordagaray doubled, Haas was safe on Hale's error, Bonura singled, Simmons singled, Appling singled, Madjeski doubled, Jones singled, and Bordagaray added another hit, but ended the rally when he was caught stealing. Sam Jones was touched for 12 hits during the afternoon, but came through in the pinches.

The Senators and Yankees had an old fashioned slugging match at New York yesterday, with the Washington boys using their hits to better advantage and winning the ball game, 9 to 3. They collected 14 hits off Russell Van Atta and George Uhle, Heinie Manush leading the attack with two singles, a double and triple. Four Yankee errors helped the Senators in their scoring.

The Yanks came within one run of tying the score in the seventh when Tony Lazzeri hit his sixth home run of the season. The Senators clinched the game in the ninth, however, by scoring five runs with the aid of three New York misplays. Monte Weaver managed to struggle through the ninth innings in the Washington box.

Three home runs and six doubles were included in the St. Louis Browns' 14-hit attack on Detroit pitchers yesterday at Sportsman's Park. The Browns won the game by 11 to 3. Pepper, Bejma and Clift hit the homers, Clift getting his in the fifth inning with the bases full. Paul Andrews kept 10 Detroit hits well scattered and experienced his only real trouble in the second inning when the Tigers scored two of their runs. The scores by innings:

**At Cleveland**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 |

Batteries—Jones and Madjeski; Bean, Winegarner, Lee and Pytlak, Myatt. Losing pitcher—Bean. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 19m.

**At New York**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 4 |

Batteries—Weaver and Berg, Phillips; Van Atta, Uhle and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Van Atta. Umpires—Geisel, Donnelly and Dineen. Time—2h. 31m.

**At St. Louis**

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St Louis | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 11 | 14 | 1 |
| Detroit | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—Andrews and Grube; Fischer, Hamlin and Cochrane, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Fischer. Umpires—Moriarty and Summers. Time—1h. 57m.

### California Crews Head East

BERKELEY, Calif., June 1 (AP)—Two boatloads of University of California boys left for Poughkeepsie yesterday to defend their championship, June 16, in the national intercollegiate regatta. Twenty oarsmen, a crew manager, Ky Ebright, coach, and his assistant, Russ Nagler, made up the party.


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### Harvard A. A. To Replace Probation

IN THE future Harvard athletes will not go on probation at mid-year's for low marks, as the college authorities have abolished probation. Henceforth an athlete will be on his own and only when in the judgment of H. A. A. officials his progress in studies is below normal will he face banishment from competition.

The new move is not considered radical as regards its influence on Harvard athletes as only two would have been affected by this ruling the past season. Should a student be a little low in a subject, he will not be out automatically; but his case will be considered by the athletic authorities.

Unofficial opinion is that eventually the Harvard examination system will follow the order of the English universities. Athletes will be eligible as long as they are in college, providing, of course, the H. A. A. authorities approve. Phillips Exeter Academy and Amherst College are already employing this system and Harvard is now on its way. The H. A. A. authorities have advocated this plan for four years.

# No Race Money Given Cummings and Rose

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1 (AP)—Wild Bill Cummings of Indianapolis and Mauri Rose of Dayton, Ohio, had nothing to show today for the fastest 500 miles ever raced on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Some $43,325 in first and second prize money was withheld, an action without precedent in 22 years of racing here, pending a decision by the contest board of the American Automobile Association.

Leon Duray of Los Angeles, Calif., owner of the car Rose piloted, protested award of first place to Cummings, credited by race timers with beating Rose to the finish by 27 seconds in the record speed of 104.-863 miles an hour. He contended Cummings violated the rules by gaining on the field during a few laps of Wednesday's race when yellow caution flags were displayed, warning drivers to slow down while cars wrecked in accidents were cleared from the track.

W. D. Edenburn of Detroit, chief steward for the A. A. A.; W. G. Wall of Indianapolis and A. C. Pillsbury of Los Angeles, acting for Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, referee of the race, disallowed the protest after a six-hour study of the time-recording tape.

Duray protested their decision, and notified them he will appeal to the contest board. He indicated he might turn to the courts if this action is unsuccessful.

So the $29,075 for the winner and the $14,250 for runnerup remained undistributed. Awards to the 31 other race starters, however, were made at the annual drivers' dinner last night.

### Wesleyan Elects Talbot

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Robert L. Talbot '36 was elected captain of Wesleyan's 1935 tennis team yesterday. He is from Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and the star of the past season's net team.

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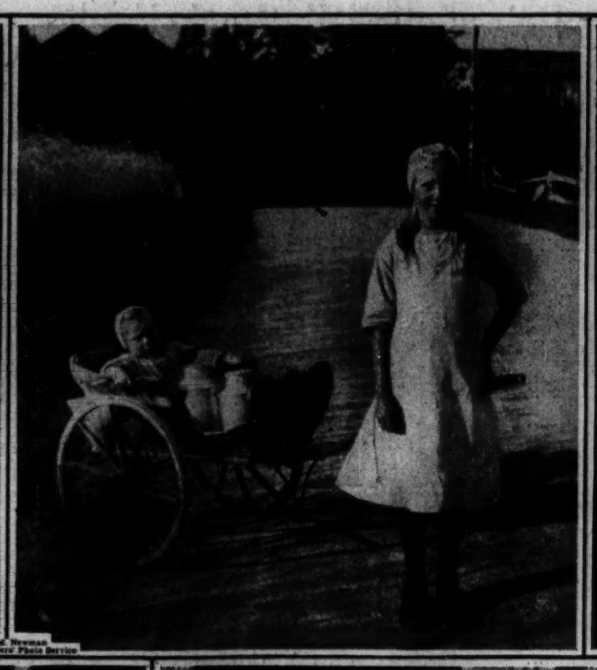

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Courtesy of Ahlin and Akerlund

**Upper Row, Left—Coming Home After a Days' Work in the Fields in Dalecarlia, Sweden. Center—Delivering the Milk and Taking Care of Little Brother All at Once. Right—Sätergläntan's Weaving School in Dalecarlia. Swedish Women Are Very Likely to Learn Weaving. Lower Row, Left—A Swedish Farmstead Scene. Center—Peasant Weaver in Her Home. Right—A Swedish Smörgasbord in Action.**

## Home Life in Sweden

### Well-Educated, Busy and Practical Is the Swedish Woman

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stockholm

THE women's movement in Sweden has been mainly carried on by a small group of enthusiasts. Conservative circles are still apt to regard it as the concern of the unmarried, self-supporting women. This is all the more surprising, when it is remembered that many of the leaders of the movement are married. To take instances, the wives of farmers and factory workers often share their husbands' work. At present, however, few women in Sweden are active in public affairs or hold official positions. In the Riksdag there is only one woman member in the First Chamber, and seven in the Second. Out of a total number of 3253 city and town councillors only 289 are women. Indeed, it may be said that it is only a small number of gifted and specially interested women who take a prominent part in municipal work.

With few exceptions, all posts in Sweden now are open to women. Women students are free to enter the universities and take their degrees. While this applies also of those who take up the study of theology, women students having obtained their degree are still ineligible to become clergymen. Women cannot hold military appointments or those classed as the "King's trusted servant," such as lieutenant-governors of provinces. There are now a few women judges and professors, but the number is still very small. Theoretically, the diplomatic service is open to women, but so far no woman has received an appointment to a diplomatic post.

**Active in Social Work**

In philanthropic work Swedish women have always taken a very active part. Parish and prison visiting is mostly done by them and there are a great number of women's organizations for helping the poor. Most of this work is voluntary.

Nowadays in Sweden there are many women's associations and clubs, such as the Women Clerks' Club, the Post Office Women's Club, Women Teachers' Club, and so on, and these bodies are becoming increasingly active in demanding rights for women. Marriage does not disqualify women teachers from holding their posts, and many women when they marry keep their positions in offices or wherever they happen to be working.

The Swedes are a practical people. As a rule the housewife does her own shopping. For financial reasons many families now do without servants and perhaps have a helper who comes in once or twice a week, or for an hour or two each day. Every town has its open market where country people come to sell the produce from their gardens and farms. In addition there are the saluhaller, covered markets with booths which are rented by permanent stallholders. The busy housewife does much of her shopping by telephone, for in Sweden the service is so cheap that everyone has a telephone—even the booths in the saluhaller—and shopping is made correspondingly easy.

Nearly all young Swedish girls when they finish their schooling take a course in cookery and housekeeping and often a course in dressmaking as well. This training is of great practical value even if later a young woman decided to take up office work.

The Swedes are a very ceremonious people and it is customary to shake hands on meeting and parting. Girls until they are grown-up—and sometimes even after that—curtsey to older people, and boys make a bow. The titles "uncle" and "aunt" are used indiscriminately not only for relations but for all friends of the parents.

**Full of Color**

People in Swedish towns as a rule live in flats. Those who live in a self-contained house of their own are a very small percentage of the population. A feature that often strikes foreigners is that houses in the same street are frequently painted different colors, so that blue, red, green and yellow may be seen in the same street making a delightfully lively picture. In the new houses the rooms are rather low, with wide double windows that open inward to facilitate cleaning. On the outskirts of nearly every town there are garden cities, picturesque suburbs where people live the whole year round in villas with small gardens attached. During recent years a great number of houses in these suburbs have been built in the modern style.

Coöperative building societies are steadily gaining in popularity and a great number have come into existence where families occupying flats in a residential block buy the flats and form a coöperative society. Modern flats are fitted with many labor-saving devices. Each house has a wash-house and on the top floor there is a large area reserved for drying the washing. Kitchens are conveniently fitted with cupboards, for glass and china, brushes and so on, and the sink is usually of marble or rustless steel. In the new houses, and in many of the old ones, there is central heating and constant hot water. In accordance with the leases tenants are only entitled to heating and hot water for eight months in the year. The heating is therefore discontinued between May and September, but if a very cold spell sets in after the middle of May the landlords usually have compassion on their tenants and start the heating again. With regard to hot water, it has been the rule in most houses that tenants have had this service only on one or two days a week during the summer months. This imposes considerable hardship on those whose work keeps them in town in the summer. Every spring, therefore, the press is filled with demands that hot baths should be made available on every day of the week. House leases contain very strict rules to which the tenants are obliged to conform. For instance, baths may not be drawn between the hours of 11 p. m. and 7 a. m., nor is the playing of musical instruments or the using of a radio loudspeaker permissible after 11 p. m., except on special occasions.

In some respects the fact that flats are nowadays smaller and there are more inmates to each house is a gain to the busy housewife. Tenants are responsible for keeping the stairs in the block of flats so the more there are to share this duty, the less often does it fall on the individual. The street door and ground floor entry are looked after by the landlord. Street doors are locked at 9 p. m.

**Comfortable Homes**

Swedish homes are very comfortable. The houses are fitted with built-in closets or wardrobes, for in Sweden people instead of keeping their clothes in a chest of drawers hang them up. Outdoor clothes are hung in the entrance hall where there is a special row of coat hangers for the purpose, and shelves for hats. Many families have dispensed with a dining room and use the hall for meals or arrange a combined sitting and dining room. The bedrooms of the youthful members of the family are furnished as bed-sitting rooms with divan beds spread with pretty coverlets and gay cushions during the day.

Late dinners, as understood abroad, are not the fashion in Sweden, and changing into evening dress at home has never been the custom. In the country the principal meal is eaten at midday, but in towns the dinner hour is usually between 6 o'clock and 7. The lunch hour is between 12 and 1 and as distances are nowhere great in the towns, business men usually go home for lunch.

Sweden, as yet, has few boarding schools. Children attend schools and go home for lunch between 11 and 12. This is an awkward arrangement for the mother, who as soon as the children's lunch is finished has to begin to prepare another meal for her husband and the grownup members of the family. School holidays are long in Sweden: in summer children are free during June, July and August; at Christmas they have a month and at Easter a week.

C. EKMAN.

## A Few Swedish Recipes

*If you know Swedish cooking, you can probably use these recipes. We have tried to "translate" the measurement of ingredients into cups and spoonfuls for Americans, but have not been successful. There are, doubtless, many Swedish-American readers who will be able to use them, and, of course, continental readers who are familiar with the measurements given. At the end of the recipes are a few helps in adapting the measurements. We would be glad to hear of your experiences.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stockholm

A SWEDISH dish which can be used as a luncheon dish or on the smörgåsbord, and which is easily made, is "sillsalad."

**Sillsalad**

Place in water the day before required
1½ salted herrings cleaned, skinned and boned. Dry in a cloth.
Take
2 cups boiled or fried meat
2 cups boiled beetroot
2½ cups boiled potato
1 pickled cucumber
2 apples, all cut in small squares, and mix well together. Add
4 to 6 spoonfuls vinegar
Pepper and
Sugar. Place on a plate and shape into a round.
Decorate with stripes of finely chopped beetroot and the yoke and white of
2 hard-boiled eggs. Half of one yolk is kept whole and placed on the top. Serve with cream or a sharp sauce.

**Meat Balls**

Take
3 hectograms bonefree beef
2 hectograms bonefree veal. Wash and cut into small squares with
1 hectogram bacon for larding. Pass through mincing machine three times.
Whisk together
2 to 3 cups of milk and
1 to 2 eggs. Add
½ cupful crushed rusks and allow to stand.
Peel
1 Portuguese onion, chop fine and fry in a little butter.
Add
½ teaspoonful white pepper and
1 teaspoonful salt to the rusks and mix all with the meat, working slightly.
Brown about
3 spoonfuls butter in a frying pan. Form meat into balls and fry in the hot butter.
Add
1 cup boiling water, cover and allow meat balls to stand and get fried through for about ¼ hour. Serves five.

**Kåldolmar**

This is another way of using chopped meat. ("Kål" means cabbage and "dolma" is an officer's tunic.) This dish probably derived its name because the cabbage is tied round with string, reminding one of the braid on an officer's tunic.)

Carefully remove the outer leaves and place 1 small head of cabbage in boiling water and parboil for a few minutes. Remove and drain in a cloth.

Cut up and mince finely
2 hectograms bonefree beef
1 hectogram bonefree veal
1 hectogram bacon for larding.
Add
1 egg
1 deciliter cream (Miss Farmer's School suggests 1 cup milk)
½ teaspoon white pepper
1 teaspoon salt.

Cut away the thicker portions of the cabbage leaves and place 1 spoonful of the minced meat on each leaf. Roll each leaf and tie with soft string dipped in hot water. Fry the rolls (dolmar) in
2 spoonfuls butter. Pour over them
½ liter bouillon and allow to fry slowly with closed cover for at least one hour, shaking from time to time.

Remove rolls from pan, remove string, and place them in a bowl. Skim the gravy, add
1 deciliter cream and boil up, whisking all the time. Pour the gravy over the kåldolmar in the bowl. Serves five persons.

**Pea Soup and Bacon**

A traditional dish that is served all over Sweden every Thursday is pea soup and bacon. This dish is often followed by the serving of thin pancakes for dessert.

Wash and put into water
¾ liter yellow peas and allow to soak overnight. Next day put into cold water and allow to boil up quickly, skimming off the skin of the peas.
Wash and scrape
½ kilogram bacon. Add to soup and allow to boil slowly until the peas are broken up (about 3 hours). The soup should then be tasted. Remove bacon and cut into slices and serve with the soup.
To improve the flavor of the soup a sprig or two of thyme may be placed in a cloth and put into the soup while it is boiling up. Serves five persons.

Where "teaspoon" is used, the measure corresponds to our teaspoon. Where "spoonful" is used, the measure is somewhat larger than the American tablespoon, holding perhaps half again as much. A hectogram equals 3½ ounces. A kilogram equals 2½ pounds, or 2 pounds 5¾ ounces. A liter (dry measure) equals a little over 9/10 of a dry quart. A deciliter equals 3½ fluid ounces or ⅛ of a gill.

## A Knocker on the Door

*Adventures in Home Making*

*By* **Mrs. Harry A. Burnham**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A YOUNG woman has just told me a story which I would like to pass along to any home makers who may be considering a "room budget," as they plan to build a new home.

This young woman has left her "perfectly comfortable" home, and a lucrative position, and is living in a very small room in the Y. W. C. A. of a distant city. She has a position which gives her barely a subsistence salary. And yet she says that she is happier than she has been for years.

None of her friends can understand why she has done this. Her family is one of the finest in her home town. The home which she has left is modern, attractive, even moderately luxurious. She was a popular member of the young set. "It's too strange!" exclaim her friends, with puzzled waggings of their heads.

The secret of this young woman's strange behavior was revealed to me in a moment of impetuous confidence, and it took only six words to tell the story: "I had to be alone sometimes."

She explained that she had started for business each morning, when she had lived at home, in the company of her sister and a friend who lived next door. They chatted continually on their way to work.

When she reached her place of business she at once became a part of a constant series of consultations, dictations, and discussion.

During the luncheon hour two or three of the girls would join her in a walk and lunch together.

When she reached home there was dinner with the family, which she thoroughly enjoyed, but following which she had an almost irresistible desire for a few moments of isolation. She longed to be alone for a while; to think over her own problems and solve them; to be calm and quiet; to write or read, or rest, undisturbed by the nearness of people.

But there was no place in her home to which she could retreat. She and her sister shared a small bedroom. If she went to that room and closed the door someone was sure to hurry to inquire what was wrong, why was she there in the dark all alone?

And so she had run away from a home that she loved, was working harder than she had ever done, was having very little social life, but was supremely happy because she could sometimes "be alone."

Why could not the simple device of a knocker on each door, and no member of the family thinking of entering a room when the door was closed without knocking and waiting for a response, have solved the problem of our young woman and her family?

It is not always possible for every member of a large family, in a small house, to have a room of one's own, but it should be possible and is important that everyone have certain individual rights to privacy.

An attic retiring room, or a corner partitioned off in a "shared" room, may mean that it will not be necessary for daughters to run to distant cities for the sake of sometimes having the blessed privilege of being alone.

puddings but of silk, woolen and cotton fabrics. The effect is such a coarse, rough texture as is chic today.

* * *

A washable handbag of pyralin, provided with six interchangeable flaps, each a different color and each easily attached, robs one of any excuse for carrying a dingy purse or one not in harmony with the ensemble.

* * *

Very light-weight felts worked like fabrics make serviceable and smart little hats. Berets are holding their own rather well against brimmed hats; and the démodé halo is reappearing in a version of the tricorne which is worn off the face, showing some of the coiffure, and low on the neck at the back.

* * *

Slim sandals, open at the shank and the toe, are fashioned of fabric prints, of satin, of kid, of braided strips of metallic cloth, of mesh, string, and other materials, in various styles, for all occasions. They include, remarkable as it seems, models for street wear in town; and the evening ghillie is a popular novelty. There is also an oxford sandal with open toe and an open heel held in place by a strap, which is laced up in front with a bright cord through five or seven eyelets, as the case may be.

* * *

A new ensemble is composed of a double-breasted plaid blouse, a stock, pair of gloves, and parasol of the same goods. A beige or black linen skirt and directoire coat, whose double row of buttonholes fasten on the prominent buttons of the blouse, complete the suit.

## Kitchen Kinks

**From Our Readers**

**Sandpaper Removes Burnt Food**

Keep a box of sandpaper, cut in one-inch squares, near the kitchen sink. Use in scraping off burnt food from cooking utensils. This will remove obstinate stains where powders fail.

**Ready-to-Use Seasoning**

To save steps and time, bottle a combination of seasonings to use for gravies, meats and dressings. Such a combination might consist of poultry seasoning, onion salt, celery salt, pepper, chili powder, paprika, and mustard, the amount of each being used in proportion to one's taste.

**To Improve Pie Crust**

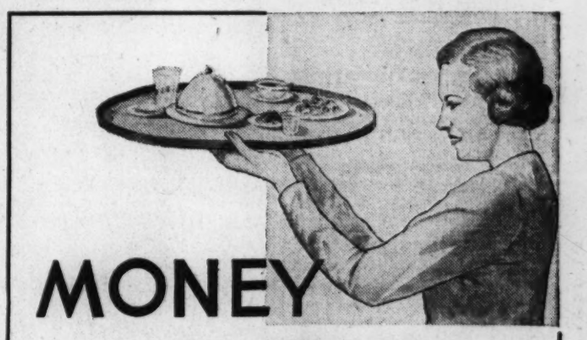
The yolk of one egg added to the water will make a very fine pie crust. For a double-crusted pie, beat yolk of egg light and add 2 to 4 tablespoons of water. One-half teaspoon baking powder added to the flour will improve the crust still more. (Mrs.) G. M. F., Indiana.

**The Recipes**
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

## Fashion Nuggets

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One can no longer answer simply the ingenuous question, "What is the material of your dress?" Materials are almost as complex as puddings. Straw is a new ingredient—not of


IN MEALS . . .
*for Women who Know!*

Serving food to the public is a field of service wherein many women have achieved national distinction. To help women who may be planning their future as well as those already engaged as owners or managers of cafeterias, lunch rooms, restaurants and other types of public eating places, is the purpose of the new series of articles entitled—

WOMEN IN FOOD WORK
*by Hazel Young*

This series of 15 articles is to appear weekly on the Women's Activities Page of The Christian Science Monitor, beginning June 13, 1934. The articles will be based on actual interviews with women who have achieved outstanding success in this field.

Miss Young is well known as Director of the New England Kitchen, an activity of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston. The subjects discussed include the various types of public eating places, also Purchasing, Research, Newspaper and Commercial Radio Work, Food Work in College Houses and Clubs, Advertising, Public Service Utilities Educational Work, A Business of One's Own. Use the coupon below to subscribe for this series for yourself or for a friend.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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Please send to the address below the 15 Friday issues of The Christian Science Monitor, containing "Women in Food Work," beginning June 13. (Enclose 75c for each subscription.)

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# Financial: Market Quotations

## Prices Persist In Declining To Lower Regions

### Recessions Predominate in Quiet Dealings—Steel Shares Heavy

By Forrest Price

Stocks are still groping in a dense fog.

That's because traders can't or won't see that there are brighter days ahead.

For, whatever restrictions may be placed upon the stock exchanges, buying and selling of securities will continue. The law of supply and demand will see to that.

It was another slow day in the market. Total sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Prices again slanted downward. Both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem Steel touched new lows for the year. U. S. Steel preferred dropped 3 points before rallying. Union Pacific, Case, Santa Fe and Johns-Manville declined sharply in the late dealings.

Sears Roebuck made a new low for the year as did Canada Dry, Celanese, Interlake Iron and a few others. Reynolds Metals dropped 3½ and Texas Gulf Sulphur 1.

Bonds did not do much better so far as volume of business was concerned. But as a general thing prices held steady without making important changes. Such issues as Santa Fe 4s, American Smelting 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s sold around their best prices of the year while a few others edged forward slightly. Some of the second grade corporate liens were inclined to sag for lack of support. These included Missouri Pacific 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4s.

The trading in grain again gave a good imitation of a lively market. Record top prices for the season were established, and trading volume was heavy. First off the bat wheat soared 4 cents a bushel soon as the market opened. Then profit-taking came in and prices dropped to be followed almost immediately by another sharp rise. The hectic ups and downs gave traders a great run for their money. Corn and oats were almost as lively and moved similarly to wheat. Then in the late trading, prices dropped as rapidly as they went up. Cotton was strong.

If it were not for the continued "set" pessimistic attitude of Wall Street regarding the restrictions Congress is determined to make on stock trading it might be easier for people to see the real headway that has been made and is still being made in general business.

Take for example the splendid gains in earnings a great many corporations have been making, and the increased dividends they have been enabled to pay as a consequence. In this connection it is interesting to note that Standard Statistics reports only 18 unfavorable dividend changes for the month of May, the smallest number for any month since the beginning of the depression. There were 81 favorable dividend changes for the month.

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Stocks continued to look at the dark side of the market picture today, and prices generally pointed downward.

Shares of U. S. Steel preferred and Union Pacific lost about 3 points each. U. S. Steel common and Bethlehem Steel both sagged to new lows for the year before steadying.

Issues off fractions to a point or more included American Telephone, du Pont, Corn Products, Johns-Manville, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Case, International Harvester, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Northern Pacific. The utilities, alcohols and aircrafts were narrow.

**Control Bill**

Adoption by the Senate of the conference report on the stock exchange control bill did not cause any particular stir in stocks. Wall Street, for some time, apparently has been resigned to final passage of the measure, although gloomy predictions of the result of the new law on trading are still being heard.

While pessimism was the rule in most commission houses, various market commentators felt that reactionary sentiment was being overstressed.

The volume of trading on the New York Stock Exchange in the second half of May was at a daily rate equal to only about 53 per cent of 1933, 41 per cent of 1932, 31 per cent of 1931, 22 per cent of 1930, 15 per cent of 1929 and 19 per cent of 1928.

**Bond Trading Light**

Holding to its familiar pattern, the bond market today consisted of a series of narrow price movements and a light volume of trading.

In U. S. Governments which yesterday staged a sprightly advance business dropped off to nominal levels which produced no important changes in values. By noon the Treasury issues traded ranged from 3-32 of a point lower to 2-32 advance.

German Government bonds continued under the influence of the pessimistic sentiment generated by the highly uncertain results of the transfer conference in Berlin. A moderate turnover in Young Plan bonds brought the price down a major fraction. Heaviness continued in French Government 7½s, but Italy 7s, also a weak feature in recent sessions, ruled slightly higher. Poland 7s rose a major fraction. Other groups were not widely changed.

## Dividend Declarations

Edison Bros. stores of St. Louis, declared a dividend of 25 cents a common share payable June 25 to stock of record June 11. The last payment was 12½ cents a share on Oct. 30, 1931. A statement by the board said that the payment should not be regarded as establishing the stock on a $1 annual basis, but is a disbursement reflecting favorable earnings over the last year.

The International Silver Co. declared a dividend of $1 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14. A like disbursement was ordered three months ago.

A dividend of 10 cents was declared by the Equitable Office Building Corporation, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last June 1 | Last May 31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅞ | 6⅝ | | Adams Express | 1800 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 34⅞ | 16 | .2 | Adams Millis | 300 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | |
| 11⅜ | 7¾ | | Addressograph | 100 | 8¾ | | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 9¾ | 6½ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 1400 | 8¾ | | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 106¼ | 93¼ | .3 | Air Reduction | 400 | 94 | 92¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅞ | | Airway Elec App | 100 | 2½ | | 2½ | 2½ |
| 23⅞ | 17⅜ | .60 | Alaska Juneau | 1600 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ |
| 8¼ | 2½ | | Allephany Corp | 100 | 2¾ | | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 160¾ | 126½ | .6 | Allegh pf ww XL | 300 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 13¾ | | Allied Chem | 100 | 133 | 132¼ | 132¼ | 133 |
| 7¾ | 3½ | | Allis Chalmers | 400 | 18¾ | 18 | 18 | 18¾ |
| 53¾ | 41½ | .2 | Amal Leather | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 36 | 25½ | | Amerada | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 25¼ | 14⅝ | | Am Agri Chem | 100 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 50½ | 40 | .3 | Am Bank Note | 400 | 19½ | 19 | 19 | 19½ |
| 12¾ | 7½ | | Am Bank Note pf | 10 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | |
| 71 | 46½ | | Am Beet Sugar | 400 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 107¾ | 90¼ | .4 | Am Beet Sug pf | 30 | 89¼ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 90¼ |
| 33½ | 19¼ | | Am Can | 400 | 94 | 92¼ | 92¼ | 93½ |
| 58½ | 38¾ | | Am Car &Fdry | 400 | 79⅞ | 79⅛ | 79⅛ | 80⅜ |
| 60 | 46¼ | .3 | Am Car & F pf | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 42 |
| 62½ | 33 | | Am Chicle | 300 | 56½ | 56 | 56 | |
| 5 | 3 | | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 33¾ | 32 | 33¼ | 33⅜ |
| 13¾ | 7 | | Am Encaustic T | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 22 | 12 | | Am & For Pow | 200 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 17½ | 9¾ | | Am & For Pow 6 | 100 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 22¾ | 13½ | .1 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| 10 | 6½ | | Am Hawaiian | 300 | 14¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 10 | 6¼ | | Am Ice | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 14⅞ |
| 10 | 4 | | Am International | 200 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 7¾ |
| 38¾ | 22¾ | | Am La Fr pf | 40 | 9¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 8⅛ |
| 74⅝ | 50 | | Am Locomotive | 200 | 23½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 10¼ | 3½ | | Am Loco pf | 100 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50½ |
| 10 | 4½ | | Am Mach & Met | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 |
| 27¾ | 15 | | Am Mach & M ct | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 34¾ | 21 | 1½ | Am Metal | 600 | 22½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 12½ | 5⅞ | | Am News | 20 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 26¼ | 12⅞ | 1¼ | Am Power & Lt | 400 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 17⅜ | 12 | | Am P&L 5% pf | 200 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 28½ | 16⅜ | | Am Radiator | 2400 | 13¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 13⅜ |
| 54⅜ | 36 | .4 | Am Rolling Mill | 2400 | 17⅞ | 17 | 17 | 17⅞ |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | 52⅜ | 51¼ |
| 51¼ | 35¾ | | Am Seating | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 26½ | 15 | | Am Smelt & Ref | 2600 | 38¼ | 37 | 37 | 38¾ |
| 61 | 45 | .2 | Am Steel Fdries | 400 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 125¼ | 107¾ | .9 | Am Sugar Ref | 600 | 56½ | 55 | 55¼ | 55½ |
| 27⅝ | 16⅜ | .1 | Am Tel & Tel | 3900 | 113¾ | 112½ | 112½ | 114 |
| 17½ | 8½ | | Am Wat W & E | 600 | 18¼ | 17½ | 17½ | 18½ |
| 17½ | 5¾ | | Am Woolen | 300 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 9 | 5⅜ | | Am Writ Pap pf | 400 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 17¾ | 13 | | Am Zinc Lead&S | 300 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 7 |
| 24¾ | 18 | .60 | Anaconda Cop | 2500 | 14½ | 13½ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 34 | 26½ | 1 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20½ |
| 8 | 4¼ | | Archer Daniels | 100 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 8¾ | 4¼ | | Armour Ill A | 3800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | | Armour Ill B | 2400 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 8¾ | 3½ | | Armour Ill pf | 2500 | 69 | 67 | 67 | 68 |
| 9¾ | 4¾ | | Arnold Constable | 100 | 6 | | | |
| 18¼ | 11½ | | Art Metal Const | 100 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| 7½ | 5 | | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 73¾ | 51½ | | Asso Dry G 1pf | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| 26½ | 15 | | Atchison T&SF | 2600 | 60¼ | 58¼ | 60¼ | |
| 87¾ | 70¾ | 4.80c | Atchison pf | 2600 | 54 | 53¼ | 53¼ | |
| 16 | 12 | | Atl Gulf & W I | 300 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ | 80 |
| 35¼ | 21¾ | 1 | Atl Refining | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 1b | Atlas Powder | 1400 | 25½ | 24 | 24 | 24⅜ |
| 57⅜ | 31¼ | 2 | Auburn Auto | 200 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 45 |
| 18⅜ | 7 | | Austin Nichols | 800 | 35½ | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| 10¾ | 5¾ | .4 | Austin Nichol A | 300 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| | | | Aviation Corp Del | 1400 | 57 | 57 | 57 | |

**—B—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 9⅞ | | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10¾ |
| 34½ | 21 | | Balt & Ohio | 1600 | 22⅜ | 21½ | 21½ | 22¾ |
| 37¾ | 24½ | | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26⅝ |
| 3 | 3 | | Barker Bros | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 38½ | 16⅛ | | Barker Bros pf | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 10 | 7 | | Barnsdall A | 20 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27 |
| 18¾ | 10⅜ | | Beatrice Cream | 800 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 67 | 58 | .3 | Beech-Nut Pack | 600 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅞ | | Belding Hem | 100 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 23⅞ | 13⅜ | | Bendix Aviation | 200 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 12 |
| 14⅝ | 12⅜ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 2800 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅞ |
| 49½ | 31 | | Bethlehem Steel | 600 | 16⅛ | 14⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| 82 | 58 | | Beth Steel pf | 5400 | 31¾ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 31⅞ |
| 40 | 26 | 1b | Bigelow Sanford | 800 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 | 60¼ |
| 27½ | 19⅞ | 1.60 | Borden | 200 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 28⅜ | 20⅜ | 1 | Borg Warner | 600 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 10 | | Boston & Maine | 400 | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 22¼ |
| 19 | 12 | .50b | Briggs Mfg | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 40¼ | 28¼ | | Brooklyn Man T | 400 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16¾ |
| 94¾ | 82½ | .6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 4600 | 38 | 37½ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 80½ | 60⅝ | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92½ |
| 123⅝ | 118½ | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 200 | 62½ | 118¼ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 10⅞ | 6¾ | | Brunswick Balke | 20 | 118¼ | 118¼ | 118¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | | Bucyrus Erie | 200 | 8¾ | 8 | 8 | |
| 75 | 58½ | .2 | Bucyrus E pf | 300 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | | Budd Mfg | 10 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 59 |
| 15½ | 7¾ | | Bullard | 400 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 19⅜ | 12¼ | .40 | Burroughs Add | 200 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 5¼ | | Bush T B cts | 700 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 3 | 2 | | Butte Cop & Zinc | 20 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 32¾ | 19 | | Byers | 900 | 20½ | 19 | 19 | 21¼ |

**—C—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34½ | 18¾ | .62½b | Calif Packing | 1700 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 30½ |
| | | | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 29½ | 20⅝ | 1 | Canada Dry | 400 | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 21⅜ |
| 18¼ | 12¾ | | Canadian Pacific | 2500 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15⅜ |
| 38 | 28½ | 2 | Cannon Mills | 500 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | 30¾ |
| 10¼ | 5⅜ | | Capital Admin | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 86¾ | 46 | | Case Thresh | 100 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 84½ | 36 | .4 | Case Thresh pf | 1200 | 49½ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 50⅞ |
| 33⅜ | 23½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 1800 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | |
| 44⅞ | 23¼ | | Celanese Corp | 1800 | 26⅝ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 26⅝ |
| 32½ | 24 | 1½ | Central Agguire | 200 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| 92 | 62 | | Central RR of NJ | 200 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 10¼ | 7¾ | | Century Ribbon | 900 | 11¼ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 40¼ | 31¼ | .50b | Cerro de Pasco | 2100 | 34⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 34½ |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | | Certain-Teed | 200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 35 | 17½ | | Certain-Teed pf | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | |
| 48⅞ | 34 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 200 | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 43⅜ | 44 |
| 47⅜ | 39½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 1500 | 48⅞ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 8 | 1⅞ | | Chi & E Ill pf | 200 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 5½ | 2¾ | | Chi & Gt West | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 11⅞ | 6¼ | | Chi & Gt W pf | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 8½ | 4¼ | | Chi Mil & St P | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 13¼ | 6¾ | | Chi Mil & St P pf | 800 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 15 | 6¾ | | Chi & N'western | 1700 | 9 | 8 | 8 | |
| 9¾ | 4¾ | | h Chi Rock Isl & P | 2800 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3¼ |
| 16 | 11¼ | | h Chi RI&P 7% | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 30¾ | 19¼ | | 1 Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 17⅜ | 12⅛ | | 1b Chickasha Cot O | 100 | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | |
| 60⅜ | 36½ | | Chile Copper | 40 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | | 1f Chrysler | 11400 | 39⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| 86 | 67 | 17¼ | 2 City Ice & Fuel | 300 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| | | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | |
| 2 | 1 | | City Stores | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 115 | 95 | 7 | City Stores vtc | 300 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | |
| 18⅛ | 9⅜ | | Cluett Pdby pf | 20 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 28½ | 18¾ | | Colgate-Palm-P | 1200 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 33¼ | 20 | | Collins & Aikman | 500 | 16½ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 19¼ | 11⅛ | .50 | Colo & So 1pf | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 38½ | 22 | 6 | Columbia Gas | 3200 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| 24¾ | 23 | 1¼ | Columbia G pf A | 200 | 73 | 73 | 73 | |
| 77⅛ | 58 | 3 | Columbia Pic vtc | 300 | 33½ | 33 | 33¼ | 34 |
| 35⅞ | 18⅜ | | Columbian Carb | 500 | 66¼ | 64½ | 65 | 65¾ |
| 106 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Credit | 1100 | 26¾ | 26 | 26 | 27 |
| 59¾ | 35¾ | 2 | Comm Credit 1pf | 20 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104 |
| 36¾ | 19¾ | .60 | Comm Invs Tr | 200 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 50½ |
| 33¾ | 14¼ | | Comm Solvents | 1800 | 22⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 22¾ |
| 52¾ | 21½ | 6 | Comwlth & So | 4500 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 31¼ | 23 | 1.30 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 300 | 45 | 44½ | 44⅝ | 44½ |
| 17½ | 10⅜ | 1g | Congoleum Nairn | 800 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 47⅜ | 31⅝ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 16½ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 92⅞ | 81 | | Consol Gas | 4100 | 32½ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 32 |
| 14¼ | 9½ | .20b | Consol Gas pf | 300 | 89½ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 111¼ | 108 | 8 | Consol Oil | 2100 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10¼ |
| 6¾ | 2⅞ | | Consol Oil pf | 100 | 1111 | 111 | 11 | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅜ | | Consol Rys Cu pf | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 2 | 1 | | Consol Textile | 1700 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 64 | 46¼ | 4 | Container B | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 8¾ | 6½ | 3 | Cont Baking | 700 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1½ |
| 11⅜ | 7¼ | | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 59¼ | 58½ | 59¼ | |
| 35½ | 23¾ | 1.20 | Cont Can | 900 | 74¾ | 73¾ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 23⅝ | 14⅝ | | Cont Diamond Fibre | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 22¾ | 16½ | .25b | Cont Insurance | 300 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | 30½ |
| 84½ | 60½ | 3 | Cont Motors | 400 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 9⅞ | 3¾ | | Cont Oil | 3500 | 19⅜ | 18⅝ | 19 | 19¾ |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | Corn Products | 900 | 68¼ | 63½ | 63½ | 67 |
| 15½ | 8 | | Coty | 600 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 36¼ | 24¼ | | Cream of Wheat | 200 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32⅞ |
| 37⅜ | 12 | | Crosley Radio | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12¾ |
| 25⅜ | 1 | | Crown Cork & S | 300 | 25⅜ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 26 |
| 9⅞ | 3½ | | Crown Zellerback | 500 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 49¼ | 20¼ | | Cuba Co | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | | Cuban Am Sug | 800 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 84¼ | 43½ | 2½q | Cuban Am S pf | 10 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 47 |
| 5¼ | 2½ | | Curtis Publishg | 100 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | 22½ |
| 12¼ | 8¼ | | Curtis Pub pf | 100 | 79¾ | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79 |
| | | | Curtis-Wright | 4500 | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| | | | Curtis-Wright A | 2500 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 10⅜ |

**—D—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34½ | 18½ | | Deere & Co | 400 | 20½ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 20½ |
| 15½ | 11¼ | .20 | Deere & Co pf | 400 | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 73½ | 49¼ | | Del & Hudson | 400 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | 44⅜ |
| 33¾ | 20¼ | | Del Lack & W | 300 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 13¼ | 5¾ | | Denver R G pf | 900 | 22½ | 21½ | 21½ | 22¾ |
| 55½ | 29 | 1½ | Devoe & Rav A | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 40⅞ | 32 | 1.50 | Diamond Match | 200 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 28½ | 21¾ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 1000 | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38½ | |
| 19 | 9¼ | | Douglas A | 100 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | | Dresser A | 2900 | 19¾ | 19 | 19 | |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60 | Dresser B | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 122½ | 115 | 6 | du Pont de Nem | 1400 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| | | | du Pont deb | 5800 | 84¾ | 82 | 82 | 84⅝ |
| | | | | 100 | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |

**—E—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12¾ | 5½ | | Eastern Roll Mill | 700 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 98½ | 79 | 4 | Eastman Kodak | 500 | 98¾ | 93½ | 93½ | |
| 22½ | 13¼ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 31⅜ | 18½ | | Elec Auto-Lite | 2700 | 21 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 21 |
| 101 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 20 | 93½ | 93 | 93 | |
| 7½ | 3⅜ | | Elec Boat | 500 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 9⅛ | 4¼ | | Elec & Mus Ind | 800 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | | Elec Pow & L | 400 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 7⅞ |
| 21 | 8¼ | | Elec Pow & L pf | 63 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 8½ |
| 8¾ | 4⅛ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 300 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| 10⅜ | 6½ | | Engineers Pub S | 100 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| 24⅞ | 13⅞ | | Equitable Off Bld | 1400 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 28¼ | 16 | | Erie RR | 100 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 19 |
| 14⅜ | 7⅛ | .80 | Erie RR 1pf | 500 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 |
| 27½ | 9 | | Eureka Vacuum | 600 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 10½ | 4 | | Evans Products | 1400 | 22¼ | 22½ | 22½ | 23⅜ |
| | | | Exchange Buffet | 10 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 6 |

**—F—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 7 | | Fairbanks Morse | 400 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 11¼ | 7 | | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 4 | 1¾ | | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | |
| 105 | 87 | 6½ | Filene's pf | 30 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 25½ | 17 | .40 | Firestone T&R | 400 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 67½ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 300 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65½ |
| 17⅜ | 11¼ | | Follansbee B | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 21 | 10½ | | Food Mach | 400 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 22 | 12¼ | | Foster-Wheeler | 200 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | |
| 17½ | 8⅞ | | Foundation | 500 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 27½ | 19¾ | .45b | Fourth Nat Inv | 400 | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 17⅞ | 12¼ | | Fox Film A | 200 | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 20¾ |
| 50⅜ | 35 | 2 | Freeport Texas | 200 | 39½ | 39 | 39 | 39½ |
| 33½ | 16½ | | Fuller pr pf | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |

**—G—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅜ | 2½ | | GabrielSnub A | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 11½ | 7⅜ | | Gen Am Inv | 400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8¼ |
| 43⅝ | 33½ | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 900 | 36⅝ | 35¼ | 35½ | 36 |
| 23½ | 15½ | | Gen Asphalt | 600 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 14⅜ | 9⅜ | 1 | Gen Baking | 600 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | |
| 10¼ | 5¾ | | Gen Bronze | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅜ |
| 6½ | 3⅜ | | Gen Cable | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 12 | 5 | | Gen Cable A | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 25¼ | 18½ | .60 | Gen Electric | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 12¾ | 11⅜ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 7500 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ |
| 36⅞ | 31¾ | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 800 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 8 | 5¾ | | Gen Gas & E A | 1500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 61¼ | 50 | 3.39b | Gen Ital Edison | 900 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 64½ | 53⅞ | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 42 | 30½ | 1 | Gen Motors | 38200 | 31⅝ | 30 | 30 | 31⅜ |
| 103 | 89⅝ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103⅜ | 31¼ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 101½ | 90 | 6 | Gen Ry Sig pf | 20 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 19½ | 12¼ | | Gen Refract ct | 800 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 48⅜ | 30½ | | Gen Realty | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2⅛ |
| 48⅜ | 30½ | | Gen Refract pf | 200 | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | 31½ |
| 12½ | 8½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 20 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 6⅝ | 3⅜ | | Gimbel Bros | 900 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | 11 |
| 30 | 18⅞ | | Gimbel Bros pf | 100 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 28¾ | 18⅝ | 1 | Glidden | 100 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 103 | 63 | 7 | Glidden pf | 1100 | 25¼ | 24½ | 24½ | 25½ |
| 23 | 8½ | | Gobel (Adolf) | 30 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 100½ |
| 18 | 16¾ | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 600 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7 |
| 18 | 12¼ | | Goodrich | 1800 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 41⅜ | 26⅛ | | Goodyear | 1200 | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| 11¾ | 7 | | Gotham Silk Hos | 2900 | 27½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 27½ |
| 4½ | 1⅞ | | Graham Paige | 800 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 13⅜ | 6 | | Granby | 800 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 40⅜ | 31¼ | 1 | Grant (WT) | 300 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 32 |
| 32½ | 18 | | Great Nor pf | 2800 | 30½ | 30 | 30 | 32 |
| 18½ | 10½ | .80b | Great Nor Ore | 400 | 11⅞ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¾ |
| 34⅛ | 25 | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 2600 | 29⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 29 |
| 111 | 102 | 7 | Great W Sug pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 59 | 24 | | Greene Cananea | 40 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 31 | 7½ | | Guan Sug pf | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 42 | 24 | | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |

**—H—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 27 | 1¾ | Hack W pf A | 30 | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | |
| 8¼ | 4¾ | | Hahn Dept Sto | 1800 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5⅛ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | | Hahn D S pf | 100 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | |
| 11⅞ | 3⅜ | | Hall Printing | 300 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 53⅛ | 25 | | Hamilton Watch | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| 78 | 59 | 2 | Hamilton W pf | 100 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | |
| 122 | 111 | 7 | Hercules Powder | 20 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 66⅜ | 48½ | 3 | Hercules Powd pf | 100 | 66¼ | 66¼ | 66¼ | |
| 388 | 310 | 12f | Hershey Choc | 10 | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 122 |
| 23¼ | 11 | 1.25y | Homestake Min | 200 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| 8 | 3¾ | | Houdaille Her A | 2400 | 370 | 365 | 365 | |
| 54 | 43 | 4.20 | Houdaille Her B | 400 | 22½ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22¾ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | | Household Fin pf | 200 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 55½ | 35½ | 3 | Houston Oil new | 100 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 6 |
| 12½ | 7 | | Howe Sound | 400 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅞ |
| 17¼ | 15 | | Hudson & Man | 2300 | 50¼ | 48¾ | 48¾ | |
| 24¾ | 12¼ | | Hudson Motor | 1300 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 7¼ | 3⅛ | | Hupp Motors | 1100 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | 3¾ |

**—I—**

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38⅞ | 22 | | Ill Central | 500 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| 30½ | 22½ | 1.68 | Indus Rayon N | 200 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23 |
| 63⅞ | 50 | 1½ | Ingersoll-Rand | 800 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 6⅞ | 3⅝ | | Inspiration Cop | 500 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 13¾ | 7 | h | Interboro Rap T | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 

# Financial: News and Comment

## Sensational Rise In Cereal Prices Due to Drought

### Wheat Up 33 Cents Bushel From Late April—Other Grains Follow Suit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 1 — Unprecedented drought and heat conditions throughout the grain belts of this coountry and a large part of Canada have resulted in a tremendous upheaval in cereal prices, June being ushered in with another sensational upturn. Growing realization of the extent of the crop losses that have been suffered has finally crystallized bullish sentiment, and for the first time since last August all futures sold above the dollar mark at Chicago on May 31, closing at the top of the five-cent permissible range.

This morning, June 1, there was another wild orgy of buying, which pushed prices up still more. July wheat sold at $1.06¼, September at 1.06¾ and December at $1.09 early today. These prices showed an upturn since April 19, when the market was in the speculative doldrums of 32½ to 33 cents per bushel.

**Other Grains Also Jump**

Corresponding advances have been scored in corn, oats, barley and rye. Today July corn sold at 64½ cents or about 20 cents up from late April, while the oats market has been on a wild buying spree, advancing to 47½ cents for July and 47⅞ cents for the September, also marking about a 20 cent upturn from the April low figures.

Every day for several weeks has brought in crop damage news of increasing bullish character, as the month of May wore along with no appreciable rain. Until late in the month there was hope that rain would come in time to change the crop picture, but for two straight months conditions, except for isolated sections, have been growing steadily worse.

In view of the sensational character of the news, the outside public has been slow in coming into the market until the past few days, when advancing prices began to tell the story of crop disaster.

**Private Estimates Bullish**

June 1 private estimates were as bullish as expected, but were overshadowed by the current crop reports. Winter wheat estimates ranged from 413,000,000 to 430,000,000 bushels compared to a May government estimate of 461,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat estimates were from 120,000,000 to 140,000,000 bushels against 176,000,000 bushels last year.

Oats estimates ranged from 750,000,000 to 777,000,000 bushels against 722,000,000 final figures for 1933. The most significant feature of the private report was the emphasis upon the fact that deterioration is still going on.

Coincident with the fact that this country is facing the worst production year in its history is the reduction in the wheat crop prospects of Europe. The Danubian basin is facing a crop calamity, with similar conditions in the two best grain producing sections of Russia, while in western Europe it is expected yields will be back to no more than average after phenomenal harvests in 1933.

The Roumanian crop is estimated at only 40,000,000 bushels compared to 119,000,000 bushels last year. The French crop is expected to be 59,000,000 bushels less, and lowered estimates are the rule.

**European Crop Slump**

Present indications point to a European crop possibly 250,000,000 bushels to 300,000,000 bushels less than last season. This fact has not been given much prominence owing to the flood of news from our own grain sections, and from Southern portions of the Canadian belt. However, the European situation is significant, as it should mark the return of more normal import requirements.

Corn has reached price levels where the farmers can pay off their loans to the government and market the corn as they see fit. It also removes the necessity that seemed probable of the government being obliged to take over some 250,000,000 bushels corn that has been sealed up.

The corn crop situation is not so bad as in other grains, and timely rains can still make a crop. However, as the plant grows it requires greater moisture nourishment, and without rains soon the situation will be bad.

The most significant feature of the present grain situation is that it affects all grains and fodder crops, and for the first time in the history of the country there will have been two successive years of major crop disasters.

## What New Silver Measure Specifies

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, May 31

PRINCIPAL provisions of the silver measure passed yesterday by the House are:

Declares the policy of the United States to be to increase the proportion of silver to gold from the present 12 per cent to 25 per cent.

Directs the Secretary of the Treasury to buy at home and abroad the 1,314,000,000 ounces necessary to establish the new ratio.

Silver on hand in the United States May 1, 1934, is to be bought for not more than 50 cents an ounce.

Imposes a fifty per cent tax on the profits of silver transactions made in the United States after May 15, 1934. (Estimated to return $25,000,000 to the Treasury.)

Authorizes issuance of silver certificates against the metal purchased, in such denominations and amounts as the Secretary determines.

Empowers the President by executive order to require delivery to the mints of all silver if he sees fit.

Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to investigate, regulate or prohibit the acquisition, importation, exportation: or transportation of silver and to require reports if necessary.

Imposes penalties for violations of licenses, orders, rules and regulations issued under the act.

Permits silver mines to sell direct to manufacturers of silver products without payment of the fifty per cent profit tax.

## Hundred Stocks Decline 8.5 P. C. In Month of May

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—The market value of 100 representative common stocks decreased $1,254,753,000 or 8.5 per cent in May, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

This is the largest drop recorded in any month since October, 1933, when the group depreciated 9.3 per cent. From April 30 to the lows of May 14 the 100 issues declined 13.5 per cent; while from the lows of May 14 to the end of the month there was a recovery of 5.8 per cent.

The May shrinkage of 8.5 per cent compares with a loss of 3.5 per cent in April; a gain of three-tenths of one per cent in March; a depreciation of 3.5 per cent in February, and an increase of 11 per cent in January.

The largest decline in dollars in any sub-group in May was $280,815,000 in the motors. The rails lost $147,590,000; the oils $131,984,000: and the utilities $111,874,000.

## 49 Concerns Shown Paying as Much Or More a Share in 1934 as in 1929

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—There have been more dividend casualties in this depression than in any other, says Frazeir Jelke & Co. Early in the business recession there was an attempt to select depression-proof stocks. Many companies which have been able to continue distributions at uninterrupted rates through previous business reversals have been unable to repeat their past performances. The brokerage house presents below a list of 49 stocks which (1) are paying as much or more per share in 1934 as in 1929, and (2) which have not suffered a reduction below the 1929 cash dividend rate during the past five years.

| | Current divid'd rate | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Air Reduction | $3.00 | Cash extras have varied |
| Allied Chemical | 6.00 | Stock dividends discontinued. |
| Amerada | 2.00 | |
| American Chicle | 3.00 | 1929 cash rate $2. |
| American Snuff | 3.00 | Cash extras have varied. |
| American Stores | 2.50 | Including 50 cents extra. |
| American Telephone | 9.00 | |
| American Tobacco | 5.00 | Paid equivalent $4 regular and $1 extra on old stock 1929. |
| Beech-Nut Packing | 3.00 | Also paid 5 per cent in stock in 1929. |
| Beneficial Industrial Loan | 1.50 | |
| Bon Ami A | 5.00 | Including $2 extra, paid $6 in 1929; but $5, including $1 extra, each succeeding year. |
| Brooklyn Union Gas | 5.00 | |
| Brown Shoe | 3.00 | Paid $2.50 in 1929. |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 2.80 | Paid $2.50 in 1929. |
| Coca Cola | 6.00 | Paid $4 in 1929. |
| Consolidated Gas of Baltimore | 3.60 | |
| Cream of Wheat | 2.00 | Ignoring changing extras. |
| Diamond Match | 1.00 | Rate on old common, split into five $1.50 preferred, plus four common, was $8 in 1929. |
| Dome Mines | 1.00 | Also pays extras. |
| First National Stores | 2.50 | Paid $1.50 in 1929. |
| General Cigar | 4.00 | |
| General Mills | 3.00 | Paid 50 cents extra in 1929. |
| Grant, W. T. | 1.00 | |
| Hackensack Water | 1.50 | |
| Hazel-Atlas Glass | 5.00 | Paid $2.87½ in 1929. |
| Helme, G. W. | 7.00 | Including $2 extra each year. |
| Hollinger Consolidated Gold | .65 | Plus extras |
| Homestake Mining | 24.00 | Including extras; paid $7 in 1929. |
| International Business Machines | 6.00 | Paid $5.25 in 1929. |
| Kress, S. H. | 1.00 | Also extras in stock. |
| Lake Shore Mines | 2.00 | Plus extras. Paid $1.10 in 1929. |
| Liggett & Myers | 5.00 | Includes $1 extra annually. |
| Lily-Tulip Cup | 1.50 | |
| McIntyre Porcupine | 1.00 | Also pays extras not paid in 1929. |
| Mead Johnson | 3.00 | Extras have varied. |
| National Lead | 5.00 | |
| Pacific Lighting | 3.00 | |
| Penick & Ford | 2.00 | Paid 25 cents in 1929. |
| Philip Morris, Ltd. | 1.00 | |
| Quaker Oats | 4.00 | But extra dividends have been lowered. |
| Reynolds Tobacco | 3.00 | Paid $2.55 in 1929. |
| Scott Paper | 1.50 | Paid $1.40 in 1929. |
| Southern California Edison | 2.00 | |
| Sun Oil | 1.00 | Supplementary extras in stock have varied. |
| Telautograph | 1.00 | Extras vary. |
| Trico Products | 2.50 | |
| United Gas Improvement | 1.20 | |
| U. S. Tobacco | 4.40 | Paid $3.25 in 1929. |
| Woolworth, F. W. | 2.40 | |

It will be observed that this list includes eight foods, eight tobaccos, seven utilities, five gold mining issues, five retail issues, three companies representing the household products industry, two oils, and one railroad.

## New High Prices Paid for Cattle At Union Yards

### Topmost Rate for Heavy Steers Last Week in May Since 1930

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 1 — Medium weight and heavy fed steers advanced 50 cents at the Union Stock Yards this week, topping at $9.90, a new high on the crop.

This price compares with $9.60 last week, and $7.60 a year earlier, being the highest price for the last week in May since 1930, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Better grade weighty steers closed largely at $9-$9.75, rough 1700 pound offerings bringing $8.50 while wintered four-year-old Montanas scaling 1400 pounds went at $7.75. Strictly good and choice light and long yearling steers advanced 25 cents, other grades holding steady, while light heifer and mixed yearlings ruled steady to strong compared with late last week.

Long yearling steers topped at $9.25, while best heifer yearlings with weight brought $6.75. An excessive run of cows caused price losses of 25-50 cents, beef cows bulking at $2.75-$3.25. Only a few around $4, while low cutters and cutters sank to a $1-$2 basis. Bulls closed 10-15 cents lower at $3.10 downward. Vealers lost 50-75 cents, selling mainly at $5 downward, a few selects reaching $6.

An increased supply of fed cattle was drawn to market by water scarcity, the same influence together with burning ranges and pastures tending to pull more grassy westerns and natives. Most grassy native steers went on stocker account at $2.50-$4.

Scarcity of butcher hogs scaling 230 pounds up and excessive supplies of lightweights caused a two-way trend in the market, the former closing 10-15 cents higher than Friday of last week, while others lost 15-25 cents; light lights and pigs 25-50 cents lower. Packing sows sold about steady, demand for hogs with weight being a factor. The closing top was $3.75 for best 260-300 pound averages, bulk 210-350 pound weights selling at $3.50-$3.70.

Desirable 170-200 pounds brought $3-$3.50, but outlet was undependable for most offerings scaling below 200 pounds. Best light lights brought $2.75-$3, plain kinds $2.50 down, while most pigs were eligible to $3-$3. Packing sows brought $2.75-$3.10.

Increased receipts along with dullness in the dressed trade forced lamb prices sharply lower this week, springers declining $1 or more, while clipped lambs lost 40-65 cents.

A top of $11.25 was scored on springers early in the week, but the closing top stood around $10.25, with late bulk $10 down. Clipped lambs sold up to $8.65 early and at $8.25 down at the close. Ewes held about steady, weights below 120 pounds selling up to $2.50, while bulk 150-200 pounds turned around $1.

## Finland's Balance Of Trade With U. S. Is Again Favorable

WASHINGTON, June 1—Finland had a favorable balance of trade with the United States in 1933 for the third consecutive year, according to a bulletin issued by the Commerce Department's division of regional information.

Imports into Finland from the United States during the last calendar year amounted to $4,213,000 while exports totaled $6,748,000, leaving a balance in Finland's favor of $2,535,000. The corresponding totals for 1932 were, respectively, $4,166,000, $5,882,000 and $2,716,000.

Sulphur imports from the United States increased substantially in 1933, apparently at the expense of Italy; imports of lard and fat backs and of fruit (chiefly prunes and raisins) also registered increases. Only 44 automobiles were imported direct from the United States as against 54 in 1932.

The value of exports of paper and pulp, cheese, and hides and skins from Finland to the American market increased in 1933, the bulletin shows.

Finland's total import trade in 1933 was valued at $57,319,000, compared with $54,286,000 in 1932; exports in 1933 amounted to $77,207,000, compared with $71,788,000 in the preceding year.

## Columbian River Wheat Traffic Rises Sharply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1—Increased wheat shipments to many parts of the world brought nearly five times as much wheat down the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean during April, 1934, as during the like period in 1933. A total of 3,034,649 bushels went down the river. Flour shipments for April, 1934, totaled 234,135 barrels, an increase of 10,000 barrels over April, 1933.

A movement of 1,997,474 bushels of wheat to China materially aided the April, 1934, increases, since only 1666 bushels were ordered by China in the corresponding period last year. The second largest movement was of 795,519 bushels to Europe, which received none during April, 1933.

## Nevada Largest Producer Of Tungsten in Country

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TONOPAH, Nev., June 1—According to the United States Bureau of Mines, sixty-one per cent of the tungsten produced in the United States comes from Nevada mines. Production for 1933 was 895 short tons of tungsten concentrates, 550 tons of which is credited to Nevada, having a value of $514,234, the average price being $9.58 per unit.

## Professor Says U. S. Supreme Court Errs in Rate Decision

### Accounting Expert Declares Reproduction Cost of Existing Plant Is Proper Base for Determining Rates of Public Utilities

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 1—Holding that reproduction cost of existing plant is the proper basis for depreciation and rate basis determination in public utilities, both from the point of view of the investor and the consumer, Prof. Willard J. Graham of the University of Chicago, who has just finished a study of this subject, declares that the United States Supreme Court decision in the Illinois Bell Telephone Company case was not justified.

The decision, in short, provided for the return of excess charges to a certain class of telephone users on the grounds that the company's rates had been confiscatory.

**Says Rates Not Confiscatory**

Figured on the basis recommended in his study, Professor Graham says that the company rates are not confiscatory but "fair and equitable both to the company and to the telephone user," while no excess charges should have been ordered refunded.

Professor Graham, who is assistant professor of accounting in the school of business at the university, has just published an exhaustive analysis of the basis of public utility rates, entitled "Public Utility Valuation. Reproduction Cost as a basis uation. Reproduction Cost as a Basis for Depreciation and Rate Base Determination." His report on the Illinois Bell Telephone company case, issued yesterday, is an application of the findings of this study.

In support of his theory that the reproduction cost of existing plant is the proper basis for rate base determination, Professor Graham says that such a basis has distinct economic advantages because it provides an incentive for plant construction in low-cost periods and contributes toward a "leveling" effect on the business cycle.

**Opposes Court's Decision**

Had the court followed its numerous precedents upholding reproduction cost as the basis of valuation, it could not have justified its reasoning in the Bell case, for a company may well earn fair profits, pay high dividends, build up large reserves, and do everything the Illinois Bell company has been doing for the 10-year period involved, and still be earning less than a fair return on reproduction cost, Professor Graham says.

The court's contention, Professor Graham continues, was somewhat as follows: "The depreciation reserve accounts on the books show that about 27 per cent depreciation has been added to reserves and in effect charged to customers over and above that required to date for replacements and retirements. In spite of this fact the company claims that only 9 per cent depreciation should be deducted from "reproduction cost new" in determining the value of the investment on which it should be allowed to earn a fair return. It should be observed that even the lower court considered 16 per cent to be a sufficient deduction.

**Larger Reserve Justifiable**

"It follows, so the court reasons, that the reserve does not merely represent the consumption of capital, but to a large extent makes provision for capital additions over and above the amount required to cover capital consumption. This excess reserve has been built up by excessive annual charges for depreciation, resulting in an understatement of profits to the company."

Professor Graham holds, however, that it can be demonstrated that in a business in existence for a long period of time and not expanding the scope of its operations, the amount in the reserve should be about 50 per cent of the value of the properties. While this condition is not true in the case of Illinois Bell because of the large additions to equipment in recent years, in Professor Graham's judgment, the company's 27 per cent reserve may well be a very conservative estimate of the expired life of their properties, particularly in view of the scientific determination of depreciation by actuarial life methods evolved by the Bell Companies.

## The World's Business

### Aspects of the Johnson Act

UNDER the Johnson Act those foreign borrowers who are in default on their existing loans from the United States are prohibited from contracting any fresh loans. The act is, of course, aimed at the war debtors. But it applies equally to other debtors. In view of the widespread defaults, such a double-barreled prohibition virtually closes the American capital market to the entire world.

* * *

The aspect of the ban which has attracted most attention is in connection with the token payers among the war debtors. So far they have not been regarded as defaulters. Attorney-General Cummings' ruling fortified their past status as nondefaulters. Yet, under the Johnson Act, any further tokens will not carry the same implication, at least in the eyes of Congress. Token payers will be lumped with the defaulters proper. The purpose is said to be to club the token payers into paying in full. If this is the case, it is bound to fail, as major nations do not respond to clubs. And, of course, the act makes a compromise on the war debts all the more difficult to reach. Great Britain, as the leading token payer, is not anxious to default. But there is no ethical feeling against such a course—as there would be in respect of any other type of debt.

* * *

Some figures on the extent of the debt held by the United States which is now in default have been published by the Institute of International Finance recently. The capital amount of the war debts is around $10,000,000,000. This is, of course, owed to the United States Government, though the Liberty bondholders, who first contributed the loans, are the ultimate creditors. Leaving aside this $10,000,000,000, the total amount of publicly offered foreign dollar bonds outstanding as of March 1, 1934, is computed at $8,193,000,000, of which about $3,000,000,000 is in default.

This is the usual method of stating defaults. But it must be read in the light of two qualifications. One is that the $3,000,000,000 is not all represented by bonds held by Americans. Not all of this amount was originally offered to American investors. At the time of issue some of the bonds were bought by foreigners. Then a good many of the bonds have been bought back by the borrowers in the open market in New York. These two factors reduce the $3,000,000,000 estimate of the defaulted dollar bonds actually held by American investors, according to the Institute, to $1,900,000,000. The second qualification is that this $1,900,000,000 does not represent actual loss. A default generally occurs in interest payments. It leaves the principal of the bond unaffected, except that its price in the open market generally drops. But the bondholder feels this depreciation only if he tries to sell his bond. Then he finds that his broker cannot get for him the price originally paid for it. One must therefore assess the loss on foreign bonds at the amount of defaulted interest and defaulted repayment of principal as payments come due. The figures of the Institute of International Finance show that this is only a fraction of $1,900,000,000. According to its data, the total default since 1930 is $260,803,072, excluding such long-standing debts as Mexican and Russian bonds.

* * *

The defaulters are scattered throughout the world. Latin America is the leading geographical division. Fifteen out of the twenty nations south of the Rio Grande are affected. All told Latin America is in debt to American investors to the amount of $1,924,872,700. Nearly 80 per cent, or $1,524,302,400, is in default. Brazil heads the list, with 333,846,300, and running close behind Brazil comes Chile, with $311,272,500. Among countries, however, Germany is the greatest single defaulter. After the war, the Germans were presented with a huge bill for reparations. But their country had been depleted of working capital. So they borrowed in order to fatten themselves for paying reparations. Dr. Max Winkler calculates the total German borrowings up to 1933 at $1,285,000,000. Of this amount the dollar bonds of German states, municipalities and corporations in default as to interest totals nearly a billion dollars.

* * *

The threat that defaulters will not be allowed to raise any more loans in the United States is not an immediate deprivation. The capital market in the United States was moribund before the Johnson Act came along. This killed something that was already dead! Even domestic issues, as the dispute over the Securities Act has shown, are scarce. As for foreign bonds, there has not been an issue in the United States since last July, and even then the amount was negligible. This is the record, from the Federal Reserve Bulletin, of the way foreign issues have fallen off:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1928 | $1,251,000,000 |
| 1929 | 671,000,000 |
| 1930 | 905,000,000 |
| 1931 | 229,000,000 |
| 1932 | 8,000,000 |
| 1933 | 12,000,000 |

* * *

The upshot of the Johnson ban will be to help London regain its pre-war position as the leading lending market. Prior to the depression New York and London were running a neck-and-neck race for first place. The rise of the United States was the theme of many ecstatic comments which read very strangely now. A $5,000,000,000 debt to foreigners in 1914 was transformed into a $10,000,000,000 credit in 1929. Defaults have not only stopped the lending, but have also quenched the desire to lend. Far from being disturbing, the prospect of losing the business is comforting many Americans. "Well, we shan't be tempted to throw our money away again," is a typical comment. Lending memories, however, are notoriously short. It was said in Britain that foreign defaults on sterling bonds after the Napoleonic wars had ended Britain's carer as a lender. Only a few years elapsed, however, before British money was again pouring into foreign countries. The same forgetfulness had been forecast for American investors—till the Johnson Act was passed.

H. B. E.

## Sugar Quotas Allotted Cuba And Islands

### Retroactive to Jan. 1—Total 100,000 Tons Under Roosevelt Figure

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Allotment of 4,642,000 tons of sugar which Cuba and island possessions of the United States will be allowed to ship for the domestic market has been announced by Rexford G. Tugwell, acting Secretary of Agriculture.

The quotas, totaling 100,000 tons less than President Roosevelt estimated in his message to Congress on the Jones-Costigan measure, were:

Hawaii, 917,000 tons; Puerto Rico, 803,000; Philippines, 1,015,000, Cuba, 1,902,000, and Virgin Islands 5,000.

Secretary Wallace had previously estimated domestic consumption of sugar for 1934 at 6,476,000 tons. Of this 1,817,000 tons was allocated to domestic beet and cane producers and a reserve of 17,000 tons was created for subsequent allotment to full-duty countries.

Changes may be made in the quotas fixed, Tugwell said, and officials were inclined to regard them as minimum, although they predicted only minor adjustments unless drought damage to the domestic sugar beet crop should be much more severe than is expected.

The offshore quotas were established by taking the average continental consumption of sugar from the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba for 1931, 1932 and 1933 and of Hawaiian sugar for 1930, 1931 and 1932 and subsequently adjusting the averages to the total of 4,643,000 tons.

The quotas will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1934, with the 50 cent reduction in tariff announced by the Tariff Commission when President Roosevelt signed the Sugar Act going into effect June 8. Secretary Tugwell said the processing tax, established in the act as the same amount as the tariff cut, would also probably be established on June 8.

## Treasury Places More 'Free Gold' In Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—New deposits of Treasury free gold supplies at Federal Reserve banks were disclosed by the Reserve Board's weekly condition statement.

The monetary gold stocks showed a $10,000,000 increase during the week ended May 30 to a new high of $7,776,000,000 and gold certificate reserves of the banks increased $14,000,000.

In the previous week this same policy was followed to an even greater degree so that for the last two weeks of May, while the gold stock increased by $23,000,000 gold certificates held by the reserve banks jumped $63,000,000.

Holdings of commercial bills by the Reserve banks remained unchanged during the week at the post-war low of $39,000,000.

Member bank reserve balances declined $4,000,000 from last week's high of $3,767,000,000, but still indicated a huge surplus cash reserve of nearly $1,700,000,000.

The Reserve Board's review of conditions said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended May 30, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,474,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $266,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

"On May 30 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $2,470,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 for the week. An increase of $22,000,000 in money in circulation and a decrease of $4,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency were fractionally offset by an increase of $10,000,000 in monetary gold stock and decreases of $4,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $10,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

## Many Bonds No Longer Legal for Maine Banks

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Me., May 31—Seventy-one bonds have been removed from the list of investments legal for Maine savings banks, according to the official compilation, by the State Banking Department.

The securities of 27 individual companies are affected by the ruling. Of principal interest in Maine is the news that about half of the water company bonds so popular here are not legal purchases now.

Seventy of the bonds are in the public utilities field, and one in the industrial division, reducing this latter group from seven to six issues. As an indication of the trend in corporate earnings since the depression began, the banking department's yearly certified list shows that the first casualties were in railroad bonds, appearing as early as 1930. It was not until last year that public utilities were affected to any extent. Every railroad bond legal during 1933 is again available for banks this year.

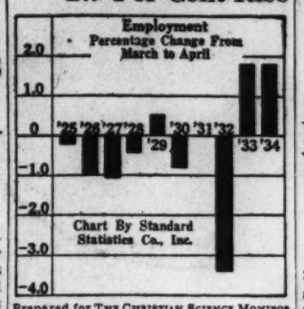
The majority of the bonds removed failed to meet that provision which requires them to earn their interest charges at least 1½ times in the past 12 months. Banks owning these bonds are not obliged to dispose of them; at least not at this time.

## North Carolina Banks' Resources Rise Sharply

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C. June 1—The total resources of North Carolina banks have increased $44,994,932 during the past year, according to an official statement issued by the State Commissioner of Banks, Mr. Gurney P. Hood.

## Employment Shows 1.9 Per Cent Rise




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE increase of 1.9 per cent in employment between March and April far exceeds the gains experienced in corresponding periods in the last nine years, with the exception of 1933.

As indicated by the chart, in only two of these years has an expansion been recorded. In the past, declines likewise have predominated between April and May, and the ability of employment to remain stable in this period would indicate a relative gain.

The gradual improvement in the position of the nation's workers is providing a backlog of aggregate buying power which should become effective in enhancing general industrial volumes when business sentiment again revives.

## Income of American People Off 1.1 P. C. For the Year 1933

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—The aggregate income of the American people in 1933 was $49,559,000,000, a decline of $534,000,000 or 1.1 per cent from the total for 1932, according to an estimate by Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., which shows that per capita income in this country was $394 in 1933 compared with $401 in 1932, a decrease of 1.7 per cent.

Primary income or that derived from manufacturing, mining, agriculture and construction increased in 1933 by $1,674,000,000 or 1.1 per cent while income from non-primary sources, such as trade, transportation, communication, other utilities, government and miscellaneous sources, declined $2,208,000,000 or 6.3 per cent.

Regionally, incomes generally show increases in those sections in which agriculture is the dominating influence, the analysis states, partly due to the fact that incomes from agriculture including benefit payments rose 31½ per cent over 1932. The largest regional percentage gain, 11.9 per cent, was recorded by the southeast agricultural region, and the largest state percentage gain in income occurred in South Carolina which showed an increase of 31 per cent. Aside from a small increase in income in West Virginia, all states in the eastern and central manufacturing areas show declines ranging from 1.4 per cent to 13.5 per cent, the latter having been recorded in both New York and Delaware.

## Trading Resumed In Armour Issues

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Trading in the two proposed issues of stock in Armour & Co. (Illinois), which are elements of a reorganization plan, was resumed today on the Chicago Stock Exchange after a one-day halt.

The exchange announced that the Federal Trade Commission had ruled that issues of this sort need not be registered, and that buyers could make a binding contract of purchase without having received a prospectus as required by the Securities Act for stocks actually issued.

The two issues, a 6 per cent prior preferred and a $5-par common, are dealt in on a "when as and if issued" basis.

## Slight Rise in Business Failures During the Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 1—A swing toward higher levels featured business failures in the United States for the week ended May 24. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 225, compared with 212 in the week preceding, while a year ago, 459 insolvencies were recorded.

Retail failures rose to 128, compared with 117 a week earlier. Gains also were shown for the wholesale and other commercial groups, but a decrease of 5 defaults was registered for the manufacturing classification, bringing the total to 50.

## April Business In Canada Rises Well Over 1933

### Volume 92.6 Compared With 69.8 Last Year—Good Upturn in Motor Output

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, June 1—Canada's business index for April shows a great advance, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The physical volume was 92.6 as compared with 69.8 in April of last year.

The mineral production as measured by the composite of nine factors recorded a greater gain than any of the other main branches of production, the index at 160.2 in April comparing with 102.8 in the like month of last year.

Copper exports were nearly 27,400,000 pounds as compared with 10,900,000 pounds, while nickel and zinc shipments to external points measured by declared values also reflected pronounced expansion. The index of manufacturing production showed a gain of about 31 per cent over the previous April, the standing being 87.7 compared with 67.0.

Exports of textiles amounted to $304,000 as compared with $146,000 a year ago, while for the first four months of the year exports of these commodities increased from $1,036,000 to $1,977,000.

On the domestic market increased sales are likewise indicated by the retail sales index of nine main clothing stores. Other government indices substantiate these indicators of improving conditions in the textile industries. Employment in textile mills on April 1 was above the average for the 13 years, while the index on May 1 will show even a gain over these figures.

The bright spot in the month was the sharp gain in automobile production, the output being 18,363 cars and trucks as compared with 8255 in the like month of last year, or a gain of 122 per cent.

## Milk Going Back To 9 Cents Quart In Chicago Area

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 1—With the Federal Government ordering a 25 per cent increase per 100 pounds in the price paid to dairy farmers in the Chicago area as a consequence of the drought situation, milk is going back to 9 cents a quart again, after selling at 8 for some weeks. The new retail price move became known following the report from Washington of the new federal order.

The advance was secured at the insistence of the Pure Milk Association that the drought situation and higher priced food in the Chicago milk shed be recognized in a higher price. The new price for base milk will be $2 per 100 pounds. Prices of other classes of milk, it is understood, will not be disturbed for the present.

Rising corn prices due to continued drought throughout the corn belt, together with shortage of feed on many farms is causing many farmers having government corn loans to consider selling or using the corn for feeding purposes, according to the Illinois Agricultural Association.

## Loans to Brokers And Dealers Larger

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City Federal Reserve member banks amounted to $915,000,000 during the week ended May 30, representing an increase of $10,000,000 for the week.

In making this announcement the Federal Reserve Board said loans for the week ended May 31, 1933, were $635,000,000.

## U. S. May Benefit From Franco-Brazilian Accord

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 1 (AP)—American business may be indirectly benefited by the recently approved Franco-Brazilian commercial accord, which ended a tariff war prevailing since last October.

The accord is understood to have given the French certain exchange guarantees and American interests here have initiated a campaign for similiar privileges.

They maintain that the United States is a far better customer for Brazilian products than is France and is therefore entitled to at least equal treatment.

France, it is understood, was given the exchange guarantees in return for increasing Brazil's quota for coffee importations.

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CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, *President*
*Safe Deposit Boxes for Summer at Modest Rentals*

# Big Naval Parade Pleases Everyone But the Pacifists

(Continued from Page 1)

of the treaty cruiser, of giant aircraft carriers—is marked by fog-goging.

Yet the fog lifted, and the Indianapolis reached its station not much over a quarter of an hour late. Not so the fleet! Fearing to get to Ambrose betimes, it had put about in clearing weather and the reviewing ship waited an extra hour and a half before the flagship Pennsylvania came through the murk four miles away, having executed a large circle. Right behind came the giant aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga—the biggest landing fields and the biggest targets afloat.

Then it was magnificent. The flagship began the 21-gun saluting which shattered the air for the next hour. Her crew, like every other, was manning the rail at salute as her band played the National Anthem and the hard working Indianapolis brasses responded with four bars of the same. The Lexington and Saratoga crews were particularly striking, silhouetted against the sky like puppets on the unique open decks. The poor old Langley, pioneer aircraft carrier, came along with repair and hospital ships in the "train."

Behind the Pennsylvania and the aircraft carriers came cruisers, with the 10,000 tonners of diplomatic fame attracting all attention. Their lean strokes cut the foam sharply, but in the glassy sea there was no suggestion of their much-disputed roll.

Followed several squadrons of destroyers. Of their stripped-down efficiency there was no doubt. They radiated competence, and dressed pretty lines of three abreast. They were the motor-cycle police of the sea, and escorted the Indianapolis and other craft with easy speed. Other lesser cruiser divisions came along, and whole flocks of destroyers. Their line stretched unendingly into the hot haze.

In the meantime, the ubiquitious officers on the Indianapolis could hardly restrain their eagerness.

"At last! There they come!" cried a tanned young commander in gold-rimmed spectacles. "There comes the backbone of the Navy—the dreadnoughts!"

And there the leviathans were, their huge mushroom turrets looming against the sky, their mammoth 16-inch guns extended menacingly. The California, West Virginia, Colorado, Tennessee, Maryland, came on, their saluting guns darting tongues of flame, their crews numerous enough to populate a town.

**Fly in the Ointment**

Next were two strange looking craft: "You probably debated in the House about those," said an officer to Mayor Fiorello A. LaGuardia of New York, standing zestfully by. "Those are the modernized battleships."

"Big improvement, are they?" said the Mayor.

"We——ll," said the officer, "yes, but they say the Japanese have modernized their turrets wonderfully."

No bigger than one's hand, was this cloud on the horizon.

Then came the humble train. And immediately it had passed, President Roosevelt ordered the signal hoisted: "Well done." A glow of pride ran along the fleet as he also radioed his congratulations.

Now the aircraft carriers began to skim their roaring cargo into the heavens. Soon the air was alive with fliers. Geometrical figures began to form and merge in the skies as the incredible triangles of ships formed and reformed. They crossed and crossed again; they dipped in salute, and from dazzling heights executed power dives upon a delighted destroyer 700 yards ahead of the Indianapolis which meanwhile had turned about and was leading the fleet up the harbor toward anchorage. One of its own planes—new addition to cruisers—was neatly catapulted into the air by a mechanism reminiscent of that which shoots the circus man from his cannon.

**It Was Fun on the Indianapolis**

All this time the Indianapolis had been a spectacle itself. First the members of the Cabinet, then the President were piped aboard. Ceremonies for the Commander-in-Chief were impressive, but none so much as when he said good-by.

Back at the pier, he left the gun platform, walked down to the quarterdeck, from which everyone but officers had been cleared, and turned at the head of the gangplank to face his men. The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." The tall, handsome President stood very straight, at attention, throwing his head back, and in the act gave his emotional thanks to the navy.

The entire Cabinet, except Secretary Wallace, with wives and children, were on the ship. They thoroughly enjoyed themselves, but the most excited were the younger generation of Morgenthaus, Douglases and Farleys, the two sober sons—aged about 10—of Mr. Lewis Douglas, got in nobody's way but saw everything. Little Jimmie Farley, in a natty mess jacket and cummerbund, was the liveliest sailor aboard.

**Mr. Daniels Shone**

But there was nobody like Mr. Josephus Daniels, in his broad-brimmed black felt hat, his string tie, his broadcloth suit. He stood at the President's left during the review, while the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, was on the right. The three, under a little awning ahead of the forwardmost gun turret, returned the salute of every ship. Their figures, almost legendary to a grateful navy, were visible from all the passing ships. The President was all eagerness every minute of the time and his veteran colleagues from Raleigh and Norfolk matched his enthusiasm.

So the navy celebrated its greatest day in many years. Not the least signficant note is personal: to a layman, the officers of the Indianapolis seemed to represent a singularly fine type of courtesy, culture, and charm. In their frock coats, gold braid, and cocked hats they were all superbly weather-beaten gentlemen of the old school. The crew were merry and efficient and glowing with well-being. Their turn came tonight, ashore!

It was a great review, but in the history of nations and of peace by non-competitive agreement it did not bear so much significance. For that, one looks to stuffy council chambers, not to quarterdecks.

## Commander-in-Chief and 'Staff'

Wide World — President's Family at Naval Review — The Christian Science Monitor

**Left to Right—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Roosevelt, the Chief Executive, His Son James, and the President's Mother.**

## Toll Bridges Eliminated

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C. — A movement to eliminate the "toll-bridge nuisance" in North Carolina is under way. At the request of Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, the State Highway Commission recently decided to take over three bridges and causeways which have been the source of much dissatisfaction on the part of travelers. These are located at Wilmington, Morehead City and Kitty Hawk. Others will be taken over and the tolls eliminated in quick succession. Where arrangements cannot be made to take over toll bridges, the State will build new ones, to be free.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Farm reports..... | Madame Sylvia.... | Baseball game, | Dance program.... |
| 5:15 | Monitor Views News.. | NBC soloist..... | Braves-Brooklyn . | Skippy sketch..... |
| 5:30 | The Singing Lady.... | "Frank Merriwell". | "Jack Armstrong". | Melody Mart..... |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie. | Music and drama.. | Bob White..... | CBS vocal trio.... |
| 6:00 | Irish Minstrels..... | Evening Tattler; | Reports; news..... | Kaltenborn news... |
| 6:15 | Baseball résumé..... | sketches; music.. | Reports; speaker.. | "Bobby Benson"... |
| 6:30 | Reports; features.... | Reports; speaker.. | Merry-Go-Round, | The Playboys..... |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Studio chorus..... | vocal program.... | Nick Lucas; orch.. |
| 7:00 | Amos 'n' Andy..... | Hollywood stars.... | Speaker; organ.... | Reports; news..... |
| 7:15 | "Dick Tracy" sketch. | Gene and Glenn.. | Just Plain Bill.... | Jack Fisher's Or- |
| 7:30 | Cormier Sisters, trio. | After Dinner Revue | 'Music on the Air' | chestra; soloist.. |
| 7:45 | "Taxi"; Max Baer.... | The Goldbergs..... | Boake Carter, news | Chemical Society.. |
| 8:00 | Ethel Shutta; Walter | Jessica Dragonette; | CBS soloists; orch. | Studio recital..... |
| 8:15 | O'Keefe; orchestra.. | male quartet; | Easy Aces sketch.. | 100th anniversary |
| 8:30 | Maple City Four..... | pianos; Rosario | Court of Human | of the birth of |
| 8:45 | Babe Ruth; sketch.... | Bourdon's Orch... | Relations; dra- | Eben Tourjee. |
| 9:00 | Phil Harris's Orches- | Frank Munn; Mur- | matic sketch..... | Doctor of Music, |
| 9:15 | tra; Leah Ray..... | iel Wilson; orch.. | Jack Little; orch.. | from Jordan Hall |
| 9:30 | Phil Baker; players; | Popular orchestra | Denny Orchestra; | Local dance music. |
| 9:45 | soloists; orchestra... | and soloists..... | comedy; soloists.. | Reports; news..... |
| 10:00 | Fulton Oursler, talk.. | The First Nighter, | Joe Haymes and | "Program of the |
| 10:15 | Billy Lossez and his | dramatic sketch.. | his orchestra..... | Week"; variety... |
| 10:30 | dance orchestra..... | Jack Benny; Frank | NRA speaker..... | Soloists; orch.... |
| 10:45 | Three Blue Notes..... | Parker; orch.. | Reports; music.... | "Conflict," sketch |
| 11:00 | Reports; organ..... | Forecasts; reports. | Yankee News serv- | CBS speaker..... |
| 11:15 | NBC soloist; orch... | News; dance music | ice; dance music.. | Local dance music. |
| 11:30 | News; United States | Vincent Lopez and | Dick Messner and | Sign off..... |
| 11:45 | Fleet Ball music..... | his orchestra..... | his orchestra..... | |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

***After Luncheon***

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:00 WBZ, Miniature Theater; one-act play by NBC Players.
5:30 WEEI, Massed Band of 5000 Musicians, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
6:00 WBZ, "Wings," George Mason, aviation editor, Boston Transcript.

***Dinner and After***

8:00 WBZ, "Spanish Interlude," music by Spanish orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:30 WBZ, ERA Band of Unemployed Musicians.
8:30 WEEI, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Grete Stueckgold, soprano; Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, soloists and dance orchestra.
9:15 WBZ, Monitor Interview; Paul R. Carmack, cartoonist of The Christian Science Monitor, interviewed by Ernest Beaufort.

***Late Evening***

10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Speakers from National Socialist Convention from Detroit.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch, from San Francisco.

### *Sunday's Features*

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
3:00 WNAC, Symphonic Hour, Howard Barlow, conductor.

## At Fine Arts

The Christian Science Monitor

**One of the Young Actresses in the Cast of the Revived German Film, "Mädchen in Uniform."**

## *Motion Pictures*

**Not Out of Top Drawer**

"Lazy River," at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, captures a tinge of atmosphere in its photographic unrolling of the Louisiana bayou country and then immediately sets about destroying the scenic illusion by populating it with a number of Hollywood favorites who do the best they can with a circuitous story.

Miss Jean Parker breaks out into excited French from calmer moments of Kansas City English. Miss Irene Franklin brings her low comedy gifts to some French music hall ditties and does not forget to spik ze Eenglish wiz ze accent. Mr. Ted Healy is growing into a character actor by dispensing with his stooges. Mr. Nat Pendelton is a comic ex-convict, seeming quite genuine. Mr. C. Henry Gordon adopts his usual sinister pose as a half-caste Chinese smuggler. And Mr. Robert Young, way down on the list, plays a not particularly worthy juvenile. There is a good deal of swatting and scuffling in halflight toward the end. The convolutions of the plot are at least easier to watch than to write about.

The joys and disillusionments of expensive living are set forth in "Upper World," where the lawn-cutter, the vacuum-cleaner and the small boy's electric train are all held in leash until the master of the house awakes. An enviable situation. But murder and infidelity are not the only tragedies that assail human lives. When American movies grow up they will learn to expatiate on some of the subtler agonies—if agonies they must have. However, Mr. Warren William, Miss Mary Astor and Master Dickie Moore make a good-looking, well-dressed family. And Mr. William, plying the rough course of the super-wealthy Alexander Stream, tests his histrionic strength very successfully. Master Moore is handsome but spoiled. Miss Ginger Rogers is the innocent blonde menace (are all menaces blonde?) most ingenuously.

**Penguins and People**

If your knowledge of penguins is limited to household pets in the form of doorstops or desk ornaments, you will find "The Isle of Penguins," at the Fine Arts Theater, delectably informative and amusing. The humor of their fascinating behavior far outshines the British commentator's puns. It is a most pictorially persuasive short subject, presented with ineluctable charm. But the touch of technicolor at the end could well be left to technicolor's true domain—the Walt Disney Silly Symphonies, an enchanting example of which is also to be seen at this theater, in "Lullaby Land." An adorable composite baby amid personified nursery implements—here are fancy, wit, rhythm and pattern in bewitching cinematic employ. Cartoon creatures, like puppets, are the best actors.

The feature film is "Mädchen in Uniform" in return engagement, a symphonic poem of a picture that everybody has heard about and nobody should miss. M. L.

## Boston Events

### TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 8:15.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, Braintree, 8.

**At the Pops**

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
"Washington Post."..... March.....Sousa
Overture to "The Barber of Seville".....Rossini
Humoresque.....Dvorak
"Faust."..... Fantasia.....Gounod
"Thousand and One Nights."..... Waltz.....Strauss
"On the Trail," from the "Grand Canyon" Suite.....Grofé
Caprice Italien.....Tchaikovsky
"Melody," Excerpts.....Romberg
"Melody"..... "You Are the Song"
"Olive Me a Roll on the Drum".....Porter
"Night and Day".....
"The Queen of Sheba," March..Gounod

**Theaters**

"THE MIKADO" (Shubert). 8:30.

**Movies**

METROPOLITAN — "Little Miss Marker," Shirley Temple, child star of "Stand Up and Cheer." 25c. Story by Damon Runyon. Adolphe Menjou, Lynne Overman and Charles Bickford also in cast. Vaudeville. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:29.

ORPHEUM—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." Vaudeville headliners are Mills, Kirk and Howard, comedians. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MAJESTIC — "Beyond Bengal." Harry Schenck shows some of the beauties and many of the horrors of the jungle. 11:37 a. m., 1:13, 3:47, 6:23, 8:11, 9:56.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Upper World," with Ginger Rogers, and "Lazy River," with Jean Parker. Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount at 9, 11:53 a. m., 2:46, 5:39, 8:32.

UPTOWN — "Catherine the Great," with Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also a Mexican bull fighting story, "The Trumpet Blows." 1, 4, 7, 10.

STATE — Joan Crawford in "Sadie McKee," by Vina Delmar. Not yet seen. 12:28, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"The Black Cat," by Edgar Allan Poe, with Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff, of Dracula and Frankenstein fame. Also, to relieve the lugubrious atmosphere, James Durante and Lupe Velez are shown in "Strictly Dynamite." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12. Preview of "Little Man, What Now?" at 10:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Newman travelogue, "East Indies"; "Little King" cartoon; musical comedy; Goofytone News; Harry Langdon in "Roaming Romeo"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

FINE ARTS THEATER—"Maedchen in Uniform." 1, 3:20, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45.

**Music**

MARIA KURENKO—Russian soprano gives recital for the benefit of the Endowment Fund of the Curry School of Expression. Her program includes opera arias, old English ballads and modern songs. Georgian Room of Hotel Statler, 8:30.

**Other Events**

"PRINCESS CHRYSANTHEMUM" — Operetta given by cast of 63 Roosevelt Junior High School students. In Theodore Roosevelt Hall, School Street at Dixwell Street, 8.

### TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Free movies, "Air Thrills." Beginning with the early experiments in aviation this film shows the principal events in its development. 3.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Roman Art," by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

GARDEN OPENINGS — For benefit of South End Music School. Mrs. John H. Cunningham's at 53 Seaver Street; Mrs. Harry V. Greenough's at 39 Worthington Street; Mrs. Henry H. Richardson's at 25 Cottage Street. All in Brookline. Open from 2:30 to 5:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:35 train to Canton Junction and hike to Norwood Airport.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY—June Country Dance Party at the home of Mrs. James J. Storrow, in Lincoln. 8.

## Farmers Charge Oil Trade Hits Illinois Coöperatives

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—Charges that the organized petroleum industry is attempting to block payment of patronage dividends by farm coöperatives handling petroleum products have been made public by the Illinois Agricultural Association, which said that a petition is being circulated about the State asking the President to revise the petroleum code so as to prohibit coöperative companies from payment of patronage dividends.

"The real danger in a petition of this sort is that if it is successful it will be an opening wedge in efforts to stifle the whole coöperative movement," said Mr. L. R. Marchant, manager of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, a coöperative organized by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

DIGNIFIED ladies wanted! Take orders from friends, neighbors, etc., for "The Book of Culture" by Ethel Pevser—The Monitor's nomination for a best seller. Over 800 pages of fascinating cultural knowledge. A real one-book library. Low cost—good profit. Write for particulars. ESSER-FREDERICK, 231 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

### ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMORE CLUB
(For Business Women)
5427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
An ideal home for particular women. Most attractive rooms, furnished in early American. Quiet street; one block to bus and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Complete hotel service. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable. Rentals from
$6.00 PER WEEK

# Local Classified
## United States and Canada

### APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 2 Beekman Place—Furnished or unfurnished 4 rooms, including kitchen; 2 baths, 2 exposures, overlooking East River; available July 1st. Plaza 3-5234. FERGUSON.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Sublet July and August attractively, completely furnished 3-room apartment in garden community; convenient to New York City; references exchanged. Tel. Hav. 4-9351 or write RUSSELL, 3734 84th St., Jackson Heights, Long Island.

### APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 71st St., 167 West—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, elevator, switchboard; $35-$40 unfurnished; day and night service.

### BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 30c up to 16 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

### BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS — Cottages furnished for housekeeping; tourists; quiet and homelike. Camp Bruan, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

### CLEANING AND DYEING

HARRY THE TAILOR
50 Gainsboro St., Boston KEN. 8291
Cleansing—Pressing—Dyeing

### COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses nearby; refined guests desired; rates $18 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

### DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED Cocker puppies, 4 months old; champion stock; ideal pets for town or country. W. J. PURCELL, 35 Olney Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. Phone 928.

THREE Newfoundlands, registered; 3 Springer Spaniels, registered. WILDEN, Russells Mills, Dartmouth, Mass.

### FOR LEASE

ATTRACTIVE CAMP, Union, Maine—60 acres, lake frontage, lodge, 13 tents, 46 beds, 2 tennis courts, boats, canoes; complete equipment, electricity; reasonable; July, August. Miss Harbee, agent, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

### FUR STORAGE

COLD storage for furs. Repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 284 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Married woman as working housekeeper in charge of furnished rooming house, Brooklyn, N. Y.; husband otherwise employed; free rent and percentage receipts; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box 14-G, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study, experienced care; large, shady grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2849.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 15 Mason Terrace. Aspinwall 0419.

## *Boston Art Notes*

**Scott Carbee School**

This is the season at which the art schools exhibit to the public gaze the results of their students' labors during the preceding school year. Not to be remiss, the Scott Carbee School, at 126 Massachusetts Avenue, is holding, through June 2, its fourteenth annual exhibition of student work.

While this institution, with a clear eye to the practical, economic exigencies of the age, devotes much attention to the commercial applications of art, including the persuasive devices of advertising—an art which can be made as "artistic" or as inartistic as its practitioners may desire or their limitations permit—it by no means neglects the "fine" and unapplied arts. The present exhibition contains a large number of works in all the usual categories—portraiture, still-life, figure studies, landscapes, etc.—which, allowing for the usual student inequalities, attest a high average of competence and a solid, traditional but not too conservative instruction. Deserving of special mention are a portrait, "Morning Sunlight," by Mr. William P. Hurchan, and Miss Doris M. Daniel's "The Fisherman," an exceptionally well-composed painting. S. S.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**All Times Daylight Saving**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Overcast, possibly showers tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; possibly showers in extreme west portion; not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire:** Cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably occasional showers; not much change in temperature.

**Vermont:** Cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably occasional showers; somewhat warmer Saturday.

**Massachusetts:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; possibly occasional showers in north and west portion; somewhat cooler in northeast portion tonight.

**Rhode Island:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler in north portion tonight.

**Connecticut:** Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 63 | 86 | Miami, Fla. | 82 | 86 |
| Bermuda | 78 | 80 | New Orleans. | 72 | 86 |
| Chicago | 76 | 90 | New York | 68 | 82 |
| Denver | 58 | 78 | Norfolk, Va. | 70 | 84 |
| Helena, Mont. | 44 | 68 | Philadelphia | 70 | 82 |
| Jacksonville. | 72 | 82 | St. Louis | 70 | 106 |
| Kansas City. | 78 | 102 | San Francisco | 52 | 62 |
| Los Angeles. | 58 | 72 | Washington. | 70 | 84 |

A—9 a. m. June 1.
B—Maximum May 31.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 2:59 p. m., Saturday 3:12 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

# Local Classified Advertising
## United States and Canada

### HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, Dumont, N. J., modern stucco bungalow; large plot, 2 garages; 3 blocks depot. OWNER, 98 Niagara Street.

### HOUSES FURNISHED

BELMONT, MASS.—Single house, 3 bedrooms, completely furnished; radio, electric refrigerator; garage; for summer. Belmont 2307-W.

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.—Summer rental, 7 rooms, garage, woody section; $115 monthly; immediate occupancy; longer lease or sale arranged. Phone Great Neck 2768-J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Modern home, attractively furnished, near station, golf courses; owner to retain 1 room. Write X-40, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—New colonial home in country located on Route 58 in Hanson, Mass., near several large lakes; 7 rooms and bath, electric ice chest and range; partly furnished. Tel. Bryantville 92-5. MR. ALTON SHERMAN, Maquan Street, Hanson, Mass.

JULY and August furnished, attractive, modern 6-room house on mountain side; beautiful shade trees, screened-in porch; convenient bus and train, near open country. C. W. HAWES, 7 Hillside Ave., West Orange, N. J.

METHUEN, MASS.—Half old colonial house; modernized; finest location; 7 rooms, fireplace, screened porch, large lawn; $50. Address MRS. I. H. TIRRELL, 285 Broadway.

POINT ALLERTON—For sale or rent—Summer residence, furnished; excellent view; eight rooms, bath, electric range; two-car garage. References required. MRS. F. L. EMERY
Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0420

WABAN (Mass.)—Furnished house to rent, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage; for summer. Write 141 Moffat Road, Waban.

WINTHROP, MASS. — Furnished house for the summer, directly on the ocean, at Highlands; rent reasonable. Ocean 1290.

### MILLINERY

Needing a White Hat?
Before Making Your Selection See
BLANCHE M. JOHNSON
12 West Street, Boston

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANSON, Interior, Craft-tex, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Floors. Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2576-R.

### PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Quiet, homelike vacation place, 200-acre farm; tennis; rates $20-$35; folder. Telephone Litchfield 441-13.

MORIAH, N. Y.—A quiet spot in the Adirondacks, 3 miles from Port Henry on Lake Champlain; ideal for those who wish to rest and study; rates on request. MRS. NELLIE A. MICHELSEN.

### SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
*Home for rest, study and recreation.*
Booklet Phone Ronk 16

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Beautiful country home in delightful surroundings open to guests; reasonable; booklet. MRS. GERTRUDE HOVEY, Suffield, Conn.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SCITUATE—Home for elderly people, airy rooms, best food, intelligent service. MRS. ERNEST C. DRAKE, Scituate, Mass.

### REAL ESTATE

LOTS IN SQUANTUM—NEAR AND ON WATER FRONT—$350-$500
HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE
FARMS FOR SALE
J. H. SPAULDING CO.
1736 EAST SQUANTUM ST., QUINCY
GRA. 6199 GRA. 8745-M GRA. 3070

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Gentleman's Estate
Consisting of 6 acres, beautifully shrubbed; old-fashioned garden and orchards; wonderful elevation, overlooking Needham and Wellesley. GEO. H. CARTER, 855 Great Plain Avenue Nee. 1540—1487-M

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Single, six rooms, like new, bath with shower, fireplace, breakfast room, steam heat, garage; price $6000; make offer. Needham 0111, evenings 0876.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., 330 Atlantic Avenue—Attractive, airy furnished, 5-room apartment near beach; 1st or 2nd floor; also other apartments and cottages.

ST. JAMES, L. I., N. Y.—7-room bungalow and garage, all improvements, acre of ground; 2 blocks from water; reasonable. Write X-28, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

### ROOMS AND BOARD

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Owner offers exceptional home to gentlemen desiring the unusual; references exchanged. Telephone Germantown 2975.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.—Owner of unusually attractive home desires to let 1 or 2 rooms; breakfast optional. Write X-30, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Ideal home for elderly couple; also a single room; home cooking; references. 42 Garfield St., Middlesex 8126.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 338 Hemenway St.—Two attractive front rooms overlooking beautiful Fenway; one moment from Art Museum and cars, 5 minutes from The Mother Church; elevator; private family. HARRIET J. WILLIAMS. Com. 2053.

BOSTON, 371 BEACON STREET
Large, comfortable rooms with running water; also side room; very comfortable; free parking space; references exchanged.

BOSTON, 317 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished rooms, 1 private bath, 1 semi-private bath; breakfast if desired. Circle 6522.

NEW YORK CITY—Light, airy, large closet, next to bath, private hallway. 333 Central Park West, Apartment 112.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Attractive ocean-front rooms and small apartments; sun deck, bathing; June 15 rates. MIR-A-MAR, 4th at Beach.

THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB
NEW YORK CITY, West 88th St.—Excellently appointed, modern studio rooms for women, overlooking Hudson; kitchen privileges, maids, showers, etc.; from $6. Schuyler 4-9491.

### SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man desires work—tutor, chauffeur, clerk, forester, anything; references. D. A. GENUNG, Supply Sergeant, Co. 230 CCC, Uriah, Alabama.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE, trained, experienced, desires opportunity to serve child or adult; Christian Scientist preferred. D-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged single Swedish woman; general housework preferred; 20 years' experience. B. JOHNSON, 11 California Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

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COME to quaint old Marblehead by the sea; pleasant rooms, single or light housekeeping. MISS HUNNEWELL, 45 High St., Marblehead, Mass. Tel. 2220.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND
Casco Bay, Me.
Opens June 20. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry.

PETERSHAM, MASS.—WEST ROAD INN
Attractive rooms at moderate rates in a small, privately owned inn; reservations appreciated now for the summer season or shorter periods; a home for home lovers; forest walks and drives; golf, swimming. For rates address MISS RUTH PARKHURST, Manager.

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AVALON, N. J.—For rent, desirable 8-room cottage, 138 Eighth St., with fireplace and all modern conveniences; near beach; $500 for season. Agent, F. H. STRATTON.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—SUMMER, FURNISHED
Large, cool house, garden, trees, garage; reasonable rent; restricted residential section; references exchanged. Call Univ. 4554-W or write D-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

CAPE COD HOUSE TO LET
On private beach, 5 master chambers, 2 baths, shower, large sun parlor overlooking Nantucket Sound, living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen with butler's pantry, all modern conveniences, steam heat; rooms for two maids, bath, chauffeur's room in 3-car garage; select community. Address Box 224, West Harwich, Mass.

COLONIAL home (1720); near Lake Waramaug and golf course; commodious; well equipped; about 90 miles from New York City, 50 miles from Hartford. B. SPERRY BEARDSLEY, "Kent Hollow," New Preston, Conn.

FOR RENT, Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.—Modern six-room, water-front cottage, furnished-unfurnished; boat landing, bathing; reasonable. Write Box T-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FURNISHED house on Wellaston Beach, Mass., also house on island in Maine. Telephone Granite 3174-W.

NORTHPORT, L. I., N. Y.—To let, colonial house, 6 bedrooms, all improvements; 2-car garage; 6 acres, beautifully situated on North Shore; completely furnished with antiques. MRS. BELLE HENDRICKSON, Ocean Ave.

### SUMMER HOMES
*(Continued)*

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE ON NANTUCKET SOUND—Charming Cape Cod house, 5 baths, shower, lavatory, 5 chambers, 2 fireplaces, living room, dining room, sun parlor, butler's pantry, kitchen, cook's pantry, laundry, 3-car garage; private beach and wharf; June 1st to Oct. 1st. Address Box 224, West Harwich, Mass.

SIACONSET, Nantucket Island (Mass.)—Attractive cottage for rent; 8 rooms, modern conveniences; reduced rental. Address Box A-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER house in pines adjacent to private beach, 9 rooms, 2 baths; shower, lavatory, gas, electric refrigeration; 2-car garage; available by the month or season. Address Box 224, West Harwich, Mass.

SUMMER cottage, Windermere section, Allerton, Mass.; beautifully located, delightful house; rent reasonable. Phone Hull 0821-J, A. H. C.

TO LET FOR SEASON: DUTCH WINDMILL
Cottage at mouth of Herring River on private beach, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, long glassed sun parlor connecting house with mill; also modern garage. Address M. C. HILLS, West Harwich, Mass.

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CHARLES W. ANTON
16 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 691 Dudley St., Uphams Cor., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2206.

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FLORAL GIFTS OF RARE BEAUTY for THE BRIDE—THE GRADUATE—THE TRAVELER. Phone or visit our Flower Shop and Greenhouses.
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1934 Golf and Tennis Balls, 25c
FULL LINE OF HARDWARE AND PAINTS
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*A Service for Every Household*
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FURS stored in our cold vaults are insured and protected
Call LIBerty 2724
CANTOR BROS.
165 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

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Leo Shoe Repair Shop
343 WASHINGTON STREET
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First-class material and workmanship is our aim at all times in all lines of shoe repair. Also *Hats cleaned and reblocked, prices right.*

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Storey & Co.
*Ready-to-Wear Apparel of Distinction*
*Specializing in Apparel of Distinction*
Visit Our New Glove Dept.
Everything new, when it is new.
WM. R. COOK CO.
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*Exclusive Agents for*
NELLY DON DRESSES
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SHOE REBUILDING
Goodyear, Compo and Mackay Systems
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If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
*Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.*

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*Start the Season right*
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
*BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR*
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

*The shop of personal attention*
MRS. WICKEN
PERMANENT MARCEL, FINGER and WATER WAVING
Shampooing, Manicuring, Face Massage, Scalp Treatment, Bobbing and Hair Dyeing
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Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association
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*Artistic Flower Arrangements*
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FRANCIS G. CARREIRO Brookline, Mass
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FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
THE BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST. (Washington Sq.)
BROOKLINE
Members F. T. D. Tels. Asp. 5604, 5605

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of national advertisers and of local Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Watertown advertisers is maintained. 37 HURON AVE., CAMBRIDGE. Univ. 3432-W 9-12 Daily.
*Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.*

The Pine Tree
Luncheon 45c
Tea, Dinner 65c
*"Where you will like to eat and like what you eat"*
Be sure and try our
*"Best Ever Brownies and Date and Nut Squares"*
34 BRATTLE STREET Near Post Office

Colburn, Jeweler
Old Gold and Silver
Purchased for CASH
*Fine Repairing in All Its Branches.*
34 Boylston St., Harvard Sq. Univ. 5343

The Brown Shop
*Dry Goods—Hosiery at all prices—Kleinert's Dress Shields—Handkerchiefs—Children's Socks.*
9 BRATTLE STREET UNIV. 4869-M

## MASSACHUSETTS

### CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

DORR'S EXPRESS
Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
51 Pine Street University 8171
*BOSTON OFFICES*
157 Blackstone St. Capitol 8686
356 Franklin St. Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Bel. 2738-M

Fresh Spring Vegetables
Flowers for All Occasions
Homemade Candy and Ice Cream
*Members F. T. D.*
Brattle Square Florists
29 Brattle Street
Univ. 10116

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
*SAVINGS DEPARTMENT*
*SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS*
*TRUST DEPARTMENT*
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
*BRANCH*
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*Buy Now*
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Used Cars
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ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
*Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work*
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ARROW SHIRTS
*Fine Quality*
$1.95 to $2.50
Harvard Coöperative Society
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Pilato's Valeteria
is waiting to serve you—specializing in fine shoe rebuilding. Plain and evening dresses dry cleaned. Hats cleaned—shoes cleaned and dyed.
Whittemore's Shuclean
1669 MASS. AVE. Porter 4955

BRODY BROS.
*Furriers and Tailors*
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANSING
38 CHURCH STREET
Univ. 6292
HARVARD SQUARE

CARSON'S CAFETERIA and Cake Shop
BREAKFAST LUNCH DINNER
7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
466 Broadway

*QUALITY FLOWERS*
*SUPERIOR SERVICE*
*REASONABLE PRICES*
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE UNIV. 8490
*CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED*

*CONSULT US ABOUT*
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
*Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices*
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
*Established 1891* Tel. University 1697

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ANDERSON'S MARKET
*We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices*

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*WE AIM TO PLEASE*
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
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NEW ENGLAND COKE
All kinds hard coal and Cleercoal
Fuel oil and range oil
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners
*Information on Request*
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*DRY CLEANERS*
33 EASTERN AVENUE, DEDHAM
Plain Garments 75c
*Tailoring work done reasonably.*
Free Delivery Service—Call Ded. 0706

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*Painting Contractors*
*Interior and Exterior Work*
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TELEPHONE BRA. 1574

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The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for our Spring and Summer Repair Booklet "C"

CLOVER HILL ICE CREAM
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2, and King's Corner, N. Leominster, Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

Ye Olde Oyster Bar
16th Century Restaurant
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We are showing all the NEW STYLES in
Straw Hats
Sennits and Panamas
Priced $1.95 to $10.00
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Fitchburg Coal Company
*We can supply you with*
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

## MASSACHUSETTS

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RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
Promote Individual Enterprise by Trading at Red and White Stores
For your nearest Red and White Dealer, call
C. A. Cross & Co.
FITCHBURG 934

*Deposits next put on interest*
JULY 1ST
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Fitchburg Savings Bank
*Interest Payable Quarterly*
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

TYDOL GAS
*A Complete Service*
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PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

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Ties, Pumps and Straps
$5.00 A PAIR
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Leather Goods and Luggage
for your vacation trip
We repair and clean leather goods.
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382 MAIN STREET, CORNER MILL

June Is Value Month
SUMMER WEARABLES that are cool and attractive.
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223 MAIN ST., opposite R. R. Station

A Wealth of New Ideas and Styles in Summer Clothes
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*CLOTHIERS*
530 MAIN STREET

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336 Main St., Fitchburg Tel. 846
Mass. Ave., Lunenburg Tel. 108

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An Outstanding Value This Week
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1-lb. 6oz. jar or 1-lb. 14-oz. can $1.39
FITTS BROS., Inc.
FREE DELIVERY TEL. 3876

Cape Cod Shirts
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CARPENTER'S
103 CONCORD STREET Tel. 4252

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Ask about the new machineless permanent. Remember, no electricity, no discomfort. Call for appointment at
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1885 Company 1934
*THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE*
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Walk-Over Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
$6.00 to $9.00
Other Good Shoes at $4.40
Brown's Walk-Over Shoe Shop

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*Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit*
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The season is here again
Clean Up and Paint Up
We Have the Materials
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Let Us Help You
To Launder Your Linen Suits, Wash Dresses and Children's Dresses
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*Groceries, Meats and Provisions*
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The LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack Street
Our Line of GRADUATION SHOES is complete in ALL STYLES of Heels, at Popular Prices. Come in and select them early.
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For Good Used Cars
SEE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
*Chevrolet and Oldsmobile Sales and Service*
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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COTTON FROCKS
With HAT and GAUNTLET TOPS to Match!
$5 *pair*
JUST slip the outfit on! See how cool and comfortable it is and how really ULTRA SMART! Seersucker or gingham, in stripes, checks or plaid! Matching hat with sailor brim, or flipped-up back! Sew the gauntlet tops on your own white gloves. Complete outfit, $5. Sizes 14 to 20.
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For Boys 98c to $1.75
For Girls 85c to $1.25
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The Leary Shop
231 MAPLE STREET

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The Specialty Shop
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Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
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HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

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*Sizes 10 to 16*
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Now ready — complete stock of Men's and Women's all white and two-tone Sport Shoes.
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Jenney Gasoline and Motor Oils
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General Repairing and Towing Service
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Greeting Cards for All Occasions.
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VISIT
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Sun-Ray Shoes
White Eyelet Embroidered Linen Ties, T straps and pumps. Cool and comfortable. Sizes 4 to 8.
$1.95 *pair*
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*APOTHECARY*
12 KEARNEY SQUARE TEL. 583
Patricia Sweets Chocolates
43 pieces—34 flavors—comprise this one-pound assortment. 80c box.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
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BATHING SUITS
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
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*Cleansing Laundering*
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*6 Floors of Quality Furniture*
RCA Victor—Philco Radios
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Any kind of silk dress. 24-hour service. Expert Repairing. $1.00
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*Permanent Waving*
FREDERICKS $5.00 EUGENE $6.50
REALISTIC $6.50
Including Shampoo and Finger Wave
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*We are especially equipped to give efficient service*
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*Flowers for All Occasions*
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*The* RAYE HAT SHOP
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All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned.
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STETSON HATS
Trump and Paddock SHIRTS
PRIOR "The Haberdasher"
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Misses' and Women's Coats, Dresses, Sportswear
*Agent for*
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Large plump, fresh fowl, lb 24c
Best calves liver, lb 39c
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SPORT SHOES STRAW HATS PANAMAS 1.95 to 6.00
NICKERSON'S
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No More Yellow Spots After Permanent Wave. CONSULT US ABOUT IT.
MODERN BARBER BEAUTY SHOP
CARO A. FERRARA
968 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE, opp. Theatre
TEL. NEE. 1720

9 CHAPEL STREET NEE 1743
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NORWALK
GOLD STANDARD
TIRES BATTERIES
ORDER NOW
Range and Heating OIL
BLUE COAL
Lowest Prices Tel. Nee 0810
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Gulf Hill Parlors
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So. Dartmouth, Mass. Luncheon Dinner
*Grade A Milk* *Afternoon Tea*
*Buttermilk* *Fancy Pastries*
*Heavy Cream* *Schrafft's Candies*
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*"Now is the time to clean and repair your house heater, also install a new gas water heater and repair those leaky conductor pipes."*
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
*Plumbing—Heating*
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Tel. 7388
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Tel. 5566

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
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Perry THE FLORIST
72 SPRING ST.
*New location, next west of the Y. W. C. A.*

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At the Bridge
Padanaram So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Call 286—3227
*Clean Lobsters* *Fresh Fish*
*Clams—Oysters—Quahogs*

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Star Grocery
Best Quality Meats, Vegetables and Groceries, also Monarch Brand Canned Goods—Reasonable Prices
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INCORPORATED
RELIABLE INSURANCE
55 Pleasant Street
Newburyport, Mass.

Mrs. COLE'S, 10 Pleasant St.
Hose 75c, 95c, $1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50 and $2
Ladies' Silk Underwear
Plenty of White
Pajamas, all kinds, $1.00 to $4.00
Girls' Shorts $1.00, $1.39 and $2.50

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR
CARPENTER—BUILDER
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*FINE WALL PAPERS*
*WINDOW SHADES*
and Interior Decorating
*Samples shown at your home*
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
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*COAL—COKE—WOOD*
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Ruane Flowers
*Member F. T. D. A.*
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5093

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GROCERIES ✓ PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUITS ✓ MEATS
VEGETABLES
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

You are invited to come and see our new things for
Wedding and Graduation Gifts
at the
Come and See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET

*"A SHADE BETTER"*
NEWTON AWNING CO.
861 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 4853
Awnings and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental

J. L. HIGGINS
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Window Shades
Venetian Blinds—Weather Stripping
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*COMPLETE GARAGE SERVICE*
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*Official Brake and Light Station*
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BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
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Have You Tried
Kelsey's Special Chocolates
put up by Maillard
½-lb. box—25c 1-lb. box—80c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
DIAL 6431

For Life Insurance and Annuities
*Consult*
Gladys H. Boardman
*The Equitable Life Assurance Society*
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Dyeing, Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing.
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"Simmons" Studio Couches
Arno E. Lehmann
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*Cleaners and Dyers*
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HERBERT'S MARKET
*We carry a full line of*
FINE FOODS, FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT, *also* FRESH VEGETABLES
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*Free Delivery*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Holeproof Silk Hosiery
$1 pr.
3 pairs for $2.85
*Featuring Three Favorite Summer Shades*
DOESKIN, a natural beige, blends with the summer pastels and white.
SILHOUETTE, a light beige-grey, goes well with the grey and blue summer costumes!
TOFFEE, a versatile dusty beige. A featured shade that blends perfectly with nearly every summer costume!
*Mail orders filled. State sizes.*
The Wallace Co.

Boys' Department
*Now on* STREET FLOOR
Mothers invited to inspect and take advantage of specials for the opening.
BESSE-CLARKE
273 NORTH STREET PITTSFIELD

*It's Straw Hat Time!*
Genuine Panamas, $2.95, $5.00
Sailor Straws, $1.00 up
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The Agricultural National Bank
*Resources Twelve Million Dollars*
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

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Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. ORA 3415—9:30 to 11:30 daily.
*Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section*

We turn your crumpled blankets into fleecy clouds of softness!
and We Mothproof and Guarantee Not to Shrink
Old Colony LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. President 5000

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651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
*Commercial Department*
*Savings Department*
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SHIP'S HAVEN
*RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP*
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock St. Gra. 3898

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GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 3600
*Prompt Delivery Service*

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Jewelry and Gift Shop
*Jewelry, Silver, Glass*
*Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches*
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OPTOMETRIST
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Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

The Children's Shop
MISS EDGECOMB, Proprietor
Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
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THOMAS S. BURGIN
*INSURANCE*
1364 HANCOCK ST. Granite 3000
Adams Building

RAWSON'S MARKET
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Extra Selected Beef
Fresh Fish Every Day
Telephone PRE. 1280 FREE DELIVERY

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General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps, Heaters, etc.
*Radio Service on All Makes*
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*Shoes for Women*
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Ralph Coal Co.
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President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Agents "PROOF" PAINT PRODUCTS. WALLHIDE, WATERSPAR ENAMEL, SUN-PROOF PAINT, VARNISHES, SPORTING GOODS, GOLF, TENNIS, BASEBALL.

WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street Pres. 1133

*Sign Your*
New England Coke Contract
*NOW*
Blue Coal Cities Service Oils
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET Pres. 0047

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*We Have*
Cold Fur Storage
*and EVERY PROTECTION for Your Furs*
SHAWMUT FUR STORE
193 Essex Street Phone 299
*Will Call and Deliver*
H. D. RICH 1883—1934 Est.

## MASSACHUSETTS

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THE WELCH CO. INC.
SCITUATE
LUMBER
HARDWARE PAINTS
STORE MERCHANDISE
GARDEN SUPPLIES

Frederic T. Bailey & Co.
Certified
Plumbing and Heating
NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

COME TO
"THE OLD FARM"
Egypt in Scituate
Branch Street
for a delightful meal served in a charming old house built in 1807.
Tel. Scituate 283

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Crocker's Market
Established 1896
*The Best of Everything for the Table*
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*Furniture and Piano Moving*
*Dependable Service*
Baggage Transferred to All Points.
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*Experts Are in Charge of the Restaurant and Fountain at*
RICHARDSONS
*Home Cooked Foods to Carry Out*
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Certified Watchmaker
Graduation and Wedding Gifts
We Buy Old Gold
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Mr. Kemp has established an agency
At SAWYER'S DRUG STORE
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PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS FITTING
*Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty*
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*CLEANERS—DYERS*
*FURRIERS*
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Suits made-to-measure.
Cleaning, Repairing and Alterations
Ladies' Dressmaking a Specialty
*Satisfaction Guaranteed*
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MAISON WOODWORTH
313 Bridge Street
Telephone 4-3751
*A Beauty Salon Offering High Class Work*

David Charon
*featuring*
Crillon French Oil Wave
*Guaranteed to wave any type or color of hair.*
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Geo. I. Kelly, Inc.
*"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"*
429 MOODY STREET
STETSON HATS
HENLEY CLOTHES

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal Careful Teamsters Prompt Delivery*

Strictly Home Cooking at
"FOOD KITCHEN"
PASTRY, CAKES, MUFFINS
*Special Orders Filled*
Madeleine Brinn, *Prop.* 558 Moody St.
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*Marcels, Facials, Shampoo, Manicure, Finger Waving*
*Frederic Permanents a Specialty*
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Boulder Brook Farm
MILK
WESTON ROAD WELLESLEY, MASS. Telephone WEL 0060
*From Our Own Tuberculin Tested Cows*

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Lechtur's Cleansing Co.
Certified Cleaning
Ocean 0135-R
*Let Us Remodel Your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us"*
All Garments Cleaned 75c
*We call and deliver*

MARCUS' MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's and Boys' Furnishings and Shoes.
Lower Than Boston Prices
28 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0602
*Arrow and Van Heusen Shirts and Collars and Interwoven Socks.*

*Let's Have a Picnic on Monday and Send Our Clothes to*
Winthrop Laundering Co.
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Ocean 1226

White Shoes for Women Now Ready
$1.49 to $5.00 pair
LANG, THE SHOEMAN
WINTHROP CENTER

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Grace and Merit
4 FRONT STREET
New Fresh Stock
SUMMER HATS
$1, $1.49, $1.98, $5.00

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

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WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Bed and breakfast, also comfortable apartments; moderate terms; near sea. MISS BOWDEN, 7 Wallscote Grove Road.

WORTHING—Furnished apartments, 3 minutes sea, park, shops, tennis bowling greens; terms moderate. MISS BYRNE, 62, Madeira Ave.

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BRIGHTON The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea central, gas fires in bedrooms from 2½ gns. 10/6 day convenient garage HOVE 2360

FRINTON-ON-SEA—Comfy, good cooking, varied menus; close sea, shops, station. MRS. C. THURTLE-PAGE, "Summerville," Harold Grove.

HOVE—Superior, homelike board residence; just off sea front; moderate and inclusive terms; garage. 45 Welbeck Ave.

ILFRACOMBE. "BALMORAL" — Private boarding house, 4 Hostle Park; centrally situated; splendid sea view; 4 minutes from sea front, Capstone Parade and promenade; terms, bed and breakfast, 4/6; inclusive terms, 3 to 2½ guineas per week. MRS. AVERY.

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2- Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE. Vilette Guest House 77 Clifton Road—Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. F. C. REYNOLDS SMITH.

### BOARD FOR ANIMALS

*What's in a Name!!*

EVERYTHING!!

As you will agree—when you have patronized the "DIFFERENT" Boarding Kennels. All breeds of dogs are catered for and attended by genuine dog lovers. *Best food obtainable! Plenty of exercise and fun!* Arrangements can be made to collect dogs within a radius of 60 miles. *Further particulars from* MISS MARGARET KING.

"THE NEST," Northiam, Sussex
Tel. Northiam 103

*(N. B. The "Different" Kennels adjoin the "Harecote" Wire-fox-terrier Kennels.)*

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BIRMINGHAM. The Grange, 18 Carpenter, Rd., Edgbaston; welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel. Edgbaston 0644.

### DRESSMAKING

LADIES' and children's dressmaking. MISS SUGG 24 Sea Road. Bexhill-on-Sea.

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BATH—Convenient, self-contained top flat to let, unfurnished; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and storerooms; glorious view. MORRICE 20 Grosvenor Place, Bath, Somerset.

WORTHING—1 minute sea, self-contained flat to let furnished, 3 rooms, bath, months July August, 2½ guineas weekly. Box M-5002 Adelphi Terrace, London.

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BABY GRAND PIANO, 5 ft. Chappell, ebony case, beautiful tone, very good condition, £55. E. B., "Blackbirds," the Upper Drive, Hove.

### HOME SHARING

HOVE, Sussex—Lady would like another to share well-appointed home. Box M-2489 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MIDLANDS locality — Lady would welcome someone to share her home, Christian Scientist preferred. Apply Box M-2396, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### HOSIERY

Ladies' Hose, court heel, fine gauge, Courtauld's Dulesco, lined mercerized lisle 9, 9½, 10-inch, all colours
"Archway Brand" Regd. 2/6 per pair
Just the stockings for ladies who are hard on them.
E. E. Winter, Draper, North St., Langport, Somt. Mail orders filled.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

SEVENOAKS—Small detached house with garden and orchard for sale, or would let furnished, RICHARDSON, Linden Beeches Cottage.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, opposite Christian Science church—For sale, a well-built detached freehold house, on high ground, situated conveniently for buses and trains; 2 reception, 4 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, hall, kitchen, box room, large tiled bathroom; usual offices, all services, matured garden, small vinery; price £1850 or would let. Apply OWNER, 14 Poona Road (Phone 2162).

### LAUNDRIES

SEVENOAKS SANITARY LAUNDRY
Tel. 364
Hollybush Lane, Sevenoaks
We collect in all surrounding districts.

### OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel 395.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P., A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
*Chartered Patent Agents*
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ENGLAND, British and Foreign Patents Trade Marks and Designs.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA, 15, de la Warr Road—Guests or students for music or languages received by well-known musician; ideal conditions, study or holiday; large house facing south, overlooking golf course and Channel.

BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 7 Southern Rd —Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea, light, airy rooms, liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 guineas weekly; tariff.

HASLEMERE, SURREY—Ladies offer restful home in beautiful country to 1 or 2 paying guests. RANSOME, "Rushmere," Shottermill.

HERTFORDSHIRE—Farm holidays, 27 miles from London; quiet country, ideal for children, alone or accompanied; 3 gns. weekly, children 2½ gns. EYRES, Sacombe Ash, Sawbridgeworth.

HOVE (Brighton)—COMFORTABLE HOME; constant hot water; 3 minutes sea, tennis, band, good bathing. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove 3812

KENT—Paying guests received; comfortable home; delightful country; golf and tennis available. MISSES NORMAN, Fir Bank, Sandhurst.

LOVELY ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE only 4 miles from Hastings, receives guests; bath, electric light, constant hot water; own farm and garden produce; from 2 guineas week. EDWARDS Brookins, Westfield, Sussex.

ROCKROSE, Tongdean Avenue, Hove, Sussex—Opportunity for rest, study, change; garden, car; individual attention. Preston 3321

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; peaceful; hot and cold water bedrooms; home produce; from 3 guineas weekly. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

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BIRMINGHAM—General maid with housekeeper and other help; family 4. BERRIDGE, 36 Frederick Road, Edgbaston.

NEAR LONDON—Required end of August, assistant lady housekeeper for girls' boarding school; training desirable; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2492, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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NO SALARY — Gentlewoman, middle aged, wishes post as companion; light duties; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-2701, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Estate Offices, Godalming, Surrey
Tel. 760

KENT, 5 miles west of Ashford, in beautiful, quiet country; distinctive, stone-built residence; 3 reception, 4 bed, bath, offices, 3 lavatories, hot and cold, modern drainage, water and electric light both from outside supplies; garage 3 cars, greenhouse, etc.; delightful gardens, lawn, yew hedges, oak and other trees, orchard; 2 acres; buses and village close by. FREEHOLD £2300 or to let furnished. Box M-2702, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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ESTATE AGENTS AUCTIONEERS ETC.
128 HIGH ST. SEVENOAKS PHONE 36

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*Lushus* TABLE JELLIES *Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices*

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TEL. 288

*Delamares*
THE GENERAL DRAPERS and COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
The Beehive and Market House, Guernsey

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DRAPER & MILLINER
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**England**

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### CAMBRIDGE

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Joan Cresswell
Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET
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The Fashion House With a Triple Alliance of
*Quality, Efficiency, and Economy*
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
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REMOVAL EXPERTS
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PHONE 3388
INSURANCE
*of all kinds.*

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Expert in permanent waving, oil and steam system—Marcel Waving, Shingling, Tinting and all special shampoos.
*Beauty Treatment* *Manicure*

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The "DEVON" ONE-HAND SERVER
Silver plated. Beautifully finished, 5/-
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F. H. SWAFFIN
*Coal and Coke Merchant*
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Tel. 5674 *(Day or Night)*
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BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY

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Agents for all best makers of China. Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.

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GAS FITTERS
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For FOOTWEAR of Every Description
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*GET IT AT*
POPHAM'S
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Phone 803

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Quality and Service Phone 41
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ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
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*High Class Gem Work*
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Phone 2493
*It is our aim continually to give the best service.*

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BOOKSELLERS STATIONERS
*Dealers in*
Fine Art and Fancy Leather Goods
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WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
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WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot
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THE HIGHCLIFFE MODEL LAUNDRY
SANDBANKS ROAD
Telephone PARKSTONE 557
Hand Washing and Open Air Drying.
No Mass Production.

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Coats, Dresses and Millinery
173 HIGH STREET, POOLE
Next to the Level Crossing

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Ladies' Outfitter and Furrier
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Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
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HOME-MADE CLOTTED CREAM, CAKES, and Jam. Honey. Carson's Chocolates.

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*Everything in Correct Style for Men*
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*Complete House Furnishers*
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Phone 28670 Established 1880
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Offer to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income
A convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

TAYLOR'S
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
for
FURNISHING FABRICS of Greater Charm Than Ever
*A visit would be appreciated.*
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Strodonia
Toilet Soap 6d.
Bath Size 10d. Shaving Stick 1/3
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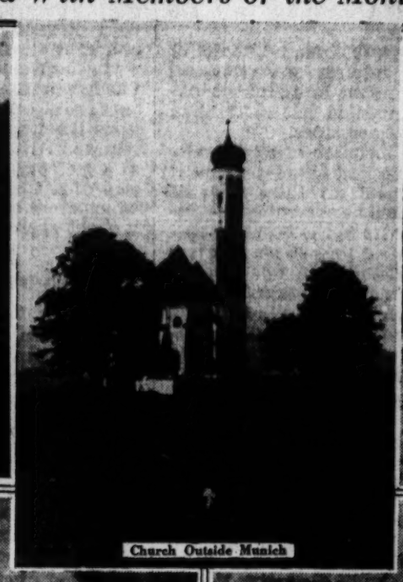
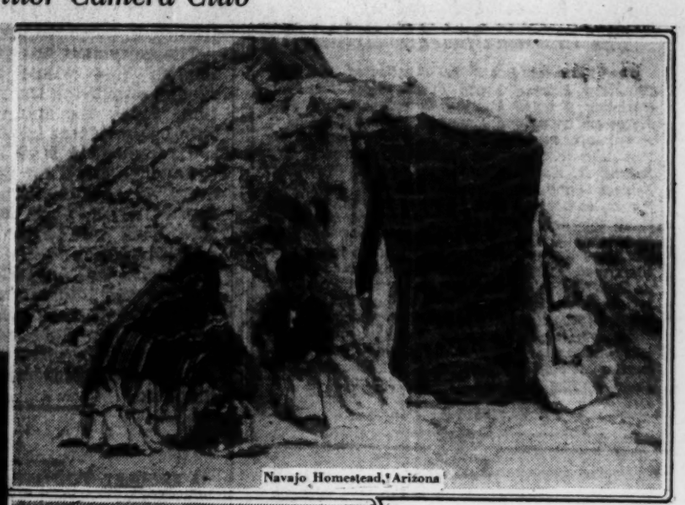


Church Outside Munich



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Sharing

Wash Day, Arles, France

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at Top): Mrs. Katharina Loeschcke, now in the United States of America; Mrs. Eva Neale, Gates Mills, Ohio; M. Frank, Ozone Park, N. Y.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee, Wis.

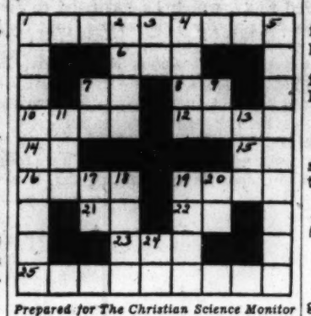
## With the Inventors

### Candid Fuse

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

HOW many times, after a fuse has blown out, have you had to spend a futile 20 minutes at the fuse box trying to determine which fuse it is that has blown out? Now, Isador Yelen of Newark, N. J., has changed all that, with the invention of an indicating electric fuse (U. S. Patent No. 1958099). It has a glass top, and underneath there is a small section of wire showing; but once the fuse has blown out, the wire slips down inside and disappears.

## Junior Cross-Word No. 194



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**

1—Superficially reasonable.
6—Measure of length.
7—King of Bashan (Num. 21:33).
8—Pronoun.
10—Former queen of England.
12—Pertaining to the laity.
14—Galveston is in this part of Texas (abbr.).
15—Greek letter.
16—With ability.
19—Closing measures added beyond formal end of musical composition.
21—City of Waterloo is in eastern part of this State (abbr.).
22—Cutting tool.
23—Soft mass to pad a garment.
25—British silver coins.

**Down**

1—Game birds.
2—Press.
3—In such manner.
4—Short descriptive poem.
5—Withdraws from.
7—Upon.
9—Each (abbr.).
11—Bird's bill.
13—Michigan City is on Lake Michigan in this State (abbr.).
17—Chinese weight.
18—Ship's small boat.
19—Mohammedan judge.
20—The musk —— of Greenland is a hollow-horned bovine animal.
24—Diminutive of Albert.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

## Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** Some golfers say they play merely for the exercise, and others can play a fairly good game of golf.

**Detroit Free Press:** Dandelions: Pretty yellow flowers that everybody would plant if they were delicate and hard to grow.

**Atlanta Constitution:** The travel pages show Germany still advertising for tourists, as someone has to stand on the sidewalk and watch the parades.

## In Lighter Vein

**Preferred**

Mrs. Upstage was interviewing an applicant for the post of cook.

"Let me see, now," she said. "Are you energetic?'

Cook shrugged her shoulders.

"Yes," she replied. "I'm what you might call one of those people that's always on the go."

"Oh," replied Mrs. Upstage, with a frown, "I much prefer someone with —er-r—staying power, you know!"—*Montreal Star.*

**Commercial Candor**

"I think I'll take my furs to the furrier to be cleaned," said the uppity girl.

"Perhaps," suggested the low-brow friend, "you ought to take them to a hare dresser."

**Complete**

House Owner: "I'm glad you've stopped complaining about the plaster falling."

Tenant: "Yes; it's all down now."—*U. S. S. West Virginia Mountaineer.*

**One Over**

Hostler (to new patron): "Does he get you over the jumps all right, sir?"

Patron: "Yes, he gets me over all right. The trouble is he doesn't come with me."—*Punch.*

**William Tell Tie**

"George was wearing a William Tell necktie last night."

"What kind of tie is that?"

"Oh, haven't you seen one? You pull back on the bow, then release, and it hits the apple."

London Opinion

"Hurry up, George! There's a gentleman wanting a lift!"

**His Court Retort**

Mrs. Deleigh (meeting senator at party): "I've heard a great deal about you."

Senator (absently): "Possibly, but you can't prove it."

## The Carnival of Flags

### *The Stars and Stripes*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"HURRAH!" signalled the Carnival of Flags from their masts. "Let the Star Spangled Banner tell us a story today"!

"'Ye stars! which are the poetry of heaven!'" quoted the admiral from the poet Byron and the flag of the United States of America stood out straight for an instant in recognition of the call.

"Why doesn't it salute the admiral"? several flags asked each other.

The American flag heard the question and answered: "The Star Spangled Banner is the only flag in the world which does not dip before king, president, or any individual. It salutes another nation, and so I salute you, good friends, for the nations you represent."

The Carnival of Flags saluted their American cousin and then by their silence showed they were ready for the story.

"I should like to tell you the story of each of my 48 stars, each standing for one of the states of the Union," the Star Bangled Banner began, "but that would take too long. Every star has a thrilling story, from that of Rhode Island—the tiniest State—to that of Texas, the largest state in the Union. There are many people in Texas now who have lived under three flags: the Mexican flag first, then the flag of the Lone Star State, and now the Stars and Stripes which has flown over Texas for more than three-quarters of a century. The 13 stripes on my flag, as you probably know, represent the 13 original states.

"So many flags bring to mind the stories of war that I should like to tell you one whose story is that of love. It is the story of the Eutaw Flag.

"During the Revolutionary War, the armies of the Colonists were poorly equipped. It was not unusual for a regiment to be without colors of any sort. In 1780, Col. William Augustine Washington, cousin to George Washington, left his Virginia home and led a cavalry force into South Carolina. The enemy had held the Southern States for many weary months and the Colonists wondered if ever General Washington could send an army strong enough to win a victory for the South. Colonel Washington was with the new forces sent South. He was sent to talk over plans with a Mr. Elliott who lived not far from Charleston. There he met Mr. Elliott's daughter, Jane, with whom he fell in love. Many visits were made to the Elliott homestead during the spring and summer of 1780.

"In the autumn, Colonel Washington received orders to march westward, then north to King's Mountain. Miss Elliott felt certain that victory lay ahead of her lover. She asked him to bring her back a souvenir from the campaign. The young officer replied that he would have nothing to bring back as it was wild Indian country they were bound for.

"Your flag, the colors of your regiment," Jane Elliott suggested.

"We have no flag or colors," Colonel Washington replied.

"Oh!" exclaimed Jane, "you must have a flag!" And so saying, she

The Stars and Stripes.

ran to a table and fetched her scissors. Then from the heavy crimson draperies hanging in the doorway she cut a generous piece of cloth and requested the Colonel to accept it for his corps. Colonel Washington gallantly accepted the flag she offered, then both young people went into the garden to search for a staff for the flag. A hickory pole was found and Colonel Washington carried the crimson flag on its hickory staff throughout the remainder of the war.

"The flag presented by Miss Elliott was christened in the gunfire at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, and since that time this flag has been called the 'Eutaw Flag.'

"In 1872, Colonel Washington returned to Charleston to marry Jane Elliott. The souvenir which he brought back to her was the Eutaw Flag. In 1827, Mrs. Washington presented this banner to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and there it may still be seen."

The Stars and Stripes danced in the sunlight, while the Carnival of Flags repeated, "Ye stars! which are the poetry of heaven!" as their thanks for the romantic story of the Eutaw Flag.

MARY M. STARR.

[This is the last article in this series]

## Your Camera Comments

THE outstanding print in today's group is "Sharing." Some of the original detail, however, has been lost in the reproduction, and the horizontal slats in the background detract from the picture. The print was somewhat too soft for good reproduction.

"Church Outside Munich." Lacks detail in the shadows. There is too much foreground. The balance is wrong; the spire cuts through the center of the picture. The tree on each side weakens the composition. A viewpoint at an angle would overcome this and give more prominence to the tower.

"Wash Day, Arles, France." The group at the left, the middle one, and the single figure at the right, are all complete pictures. The result is that there is no main point of interest, and the eye wanders all over the photograph trying to find a single point that is not weakened by the inclusion of so many features. The light was too high.

"Haying in Germany." All the people are looking into the camera. There is no contrast between the tones resulting in a blocked up print. This picture would be improved if the exposure had been made at an angle rather than straight on.

"Navajo Homestead Arizona." This interesting picture would be more pleasing if the Indians had not gazed into the camera. The tone is somewhat too soft for a satisfactory reproduction. All the pictures in this group are interesting and make good reminders of pleasant journeys.

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### *Egg Dealer*

A MAN in our community has built up a nice business for himself by supplying fresh eggs to housewives. Every evening he buys the eggs that were laid that day. He delivers them the next day.

At first he kept Wednesday and Saturday for soliciting, but now he states he is too busy to solicit. Business comes to him, because housewives want his fresh eggs. And he supplies this need in a dependable manner. Two farmers supply his demand at present. Len R. A.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *For Others*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Des Moines, Iowa

A FRAIL woman who had experienced a very trying ordeal, was adjudged mentally unbalanced and was placed in a sanitarium.

Shortly after she became an inmate, an epidemic swept through the institution. The woman, forgetting herself to serve others who were in need, worked day and night feeding and nursing eight of the women patients. For two weeks she gave them every care and earnest consideration.

Each of the eight women in her charge recovered. They were not alone in being returned to normal health, however. She was completely restored and was released from the sanitarium at the end of the two weeks. She is now enjoying the full control of herself and her material possessions.

Her reward had come, as she gave freely of the best she knew.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation For Today

*HAPPINESS and success in life do not depend upon our circumstances but on ourselves.*

—SIR JOHN LUBBUCK

## FACTS about the BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### *Mount Tabor*

MOUNT TABOR, now known as Jebel et-Tur, stands in Galilee, about five miles to the east of Nazareth; it rises to a height of 1843 feet. Being well wooded and practically isolated from the lower Galilean hills, it is striking both in appearance and situation. Jeremiah refers to it as one of the most commanding heights of his native land (Jer. 46:18); while the Psalmist mentions it in the same breath with the stately, snow-capped Mount Hermon (Ps. 89:12).

The summit of the mountains is in the form of a plateau, and it was there that Deborah and Barak rallied the forces of Israel before they descended to the plain of Esdraelon to defeat the forces of Sisera the Canaanite (Judges 4: 6, 12, 14.

Tradition has it that Tabor was the "high mountain" (Matt. 17:1f) on which took place the Transfiguration of the Wayshower.

## *The Adventures of Waddles—The Reason*

By THE HAGERS

JIM CROW PERCHED ON A LIMB NEARBY, AND CAWED. I SAID, "JIM, TELL ME WHY
THERE IS NO MUSIC IN YOUR VOICE; I THINK YOU'D HARDLY CALL IT CHOICE."
"I KNOW IT, WADDLES; I MAINTAIN THE FAULT IS MINE. LET ME EXPLAIN!
WHEN I WAS YOUNG MY PARENTS TRIED TO CULTIVATE MY VOICE," HE SIGHED.
"I WOULD NOT PRACTICE—THAT IS WHY MY SINGING DOES NOT SATISFY."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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## Editorials

### Organizing Peace

JUST when everyone is wondering whether the Disarmament Conference can be kept alive for a week or a month, along comes Russia with a plan to make it perpetual. Maxim Litvinoff's proposal would not continue it as the Disarmament Conference but as a permanent anti-war conference. On its face this looks like one more desperate attempt to set up a new agency to do the job to which the League of Nations was dedicated. The world is in no mood to tolerate new subterfuges. It is thoroughly impatient with pacts piled on pacts, and if the Russian plan is merely a fifth wheel—or a tenth or twelfth—for the peace chariot, it will get a short shrift.

Accompanying the Litvinoff proposal, however, is a reversal of Russian policy which gives a fresh fillip to discussions at Geneva. Ever since 1927 Mr. Litvinoff has been asking the nations to disarm by disarming. He has ridiculed their fiddling along with security pacts and has recommended simply throwing away all weapons. But recently some very interesting conversations have been going on between Paris and Moscow. German newspapers last week reported that France and Russia had completed technical arrangements for military coöperation. Also Geneva is momentarily expecting Russia to enter the League under French sponsorship.

Now Mr. Litvinoff is all for putting security ahead of disarmament. It is a Russian version of the old French theme, and Mr. Litvinoff's permanent conference to prevent war would be concerned chiefly with efforts to establish security.

This facing of the fact that the nations are unwilling to abandon arms until they have found some other promise of security may be useful, but it does not solve the original problem of giving security to everybody. In fact, coupled with the prospect of a Franco-Russian entente it is beautifully calculated to make Germany feel extremely insecure. It may be a natural response to resurgent nationalism in Germany, but it holds little assurance of any genuine peacemaking.

Indeed, it helps to create an atmosphere in which Russian entrance to the League might become a very serious blow at the true foundations of the League. The League ideal was one of inclusive coöperation, not of exclusive alliances. Much of the weakness at Geneva today arises from French efforts to use the League to perpetuate the Versailles settlement and to consolidate her own hegemony in Europe. Substituting Russia for Poland, which Germany has recently extracted from the French cortège, certainly gives no support to the League ideal of a coöperative peace. It will only aggravate the old system of trying to establish peace by dominant alliances, by a kind of security which makes everyone else insecure.

Something better than this is required if any conference—whether it be called a disarmament conference or one for prevention of war—is to succeed. Speaking also at Geneva, Sir John Simon and M. Louis Barthou quarreled over British and French disarmament differences, but agreed that the very existence of the League and "the whole system of coöperative effort" is involved. It is possible that coöperative effort will suffer a further setback. Nations which regard one another as potential enemies naturally find it hard to coöperate.

Moreover, coöperation usually involves concessions. It appears easier to join with a few allies and set up that form of security which means combined military superiority. Or to indulge in hairsplitting endeavors to define an aggressor and in hazardous hopes for collective action against him. The fact that the Russian bear is emerging from his post-war diplomatic hibernation and is ready to enter alliances should kindle no false expectations of real peacemaking. Alliances mean a reversion to the balance-of-power plan of "organizing peace." They may be preferable to reliance on guarantees which no one is yet ready to give. But they afford no genuine assurance of security. That assurance will come only as the nations recognize that *organizing* peace—either by alliances or by pledges of collective action—is no substitute for *making* peace.

### Preparedness

SELF-RELIANCE, manliness, and good citizenship are gifts Boy Scouts all over the world bring to their countries. They are important gifts and fine characteristics. The leaders of this movement, the American branch of which is now holding its twenty-fourth annual convention in Buffalo, have set them up as ideals for Scouts in character building and self-development.

Scouting originated in 1908 as the vision of General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Since its inception parents of Scouts have had numerous opportunities to witness youth assuming public responsibilities in ways that would be creditable in older men. The boys coöperate with police and fire authorities, act as self-appointed fire wardens, learn to hunt with camera instead of gun, and in times of emergency are on the scene to aid authorities. They are trained in preparedness.

The movement has grown from a handful of English boys whose interest was centered around employing their time in useful occupation. Today the organization has more than 3,000,000 members in 50 countries.

Their purpose is so inclusive of all the virtues which stand for upright character that if every boy became a true Scout, there would be no further need for doubt concerning the future. If all were to live up to the Scout creed—and it has been estimated that 95 out of every 100 Scouts do—an assisting arm would surely find its way into international statesmanship. Likewise, with Scouts in business still adhering to their "helpfulness to others" creed, the desire for gain necessarily would be transmuted into greater consideration for the welfare of mankind.

### Togo

ADMIRAL TOGO'S great quality was loyalty—loyalty to his Emperor, loyalty to the nation as personified in his Emperor. As a boy he saw that Japan could be saved from extermination as a sovereign nation only by developing the same unity that the rise of nationalism in the West had bequeathed to Western nations. His elders had already appreciated the fact. And they had acted upon it. One of the great turning points in history was the Restoration of 1869, when the Mikado became Emperor in fact as well as name. This was what the Japanese themselves call the Renovation, when Japan began to look out upon the world as one and indivisible.

Togo's part in the process was to go to England and find out all there was to know about Western methods of naval warfare. An apt pupil, he put his training to good account when Japan got embroiled in hostilities with Russia in 1904. He assumed command of the navy, sank the Russian fleet, and won a place in the imagination of his countrymen as a combination of Drake and Nelson.

But that was merely one part of Togo's hold upon the Japanese people. It was his loyalty that became almost a symbol to Japanese youth of oneness with their country. It was no wonder, therefore, that, in their revulsion of feeling against the new rich who had been governing the country for the decade prior to 1931, they turned almost instinctively to Togo. Would he take the helm? Would he help Japan to recover a soul which to the Japanese people had been coated by the dross of selfishness and greed? But the Admiral declined to come out of his modest obscurity.

One wonders what he thought of the ignoble exploit by the Japanese Navy at Shanghai. If he had been in command, one doubts whether there would have been such a sorry display of military might. For Togo was too gentle a man to be an apostle of frightfulness.

### Her Sister's Keeper

MANY a welfare worker experiences moments when the burden seems heavy and progress, if any, slow. No matter how devoted one may be to the particular cause, or how confident in the ultimate victory of good over evil, discouragement at times does clamor to be heard. Therefore it is refreshing to hear, from a field worker of a national organization, of one phase of activity, at least, where rewards are both immediate and apparent.

Traveling throughout the country, this field executive comes in contact with hundreds of women engaged in political, educational and social work. Recently in one of the smaller New England cities she met the youthful house director of the Young Women's Christian Association. Unsparing of her time, wise beyond her years in comprehension of present opportunities given by the Y. W. C. A., and alive to the needs of girls who frequent the house, she presented a fine example of service. It took only one question to learn the reason for her enthusiasm. "Mothers tell me," she said, "that they simply would not know what to do if it were not for our Y. W. C. A. You see, we just take their daughters off their hands, days and evenings. That's worth a lot, with things as they are. We keep them so interested—what with study and play—that it is really and truly tiding them over these hard times, you see."

The older woman saw. She saw something else, the unselfed thought of girl for girl, and mentally paid tribute to it. It meant no arduous task to this young director, though her hours were long, holidays few and duties many. She herself had a job; but she was not unmindful that other girls not only were without one but must be steadied through the trying period of unemployment and prepared for future positions. Her youthful zest and brilliancy of mind are not occupied in the once-dreamed-of career, but rather in "looking after our girls." How well this is being done and of what significance it is, the mothers of those girls are in no doubt.

### Costume Films

IT IS only natural that the world should be taking fresh interest in Charles Dickens. Certain of his writings which had hitherto been seen only by legal officials and members of his family have been released for publication by the recent passing of his last-surviving son, Sir Henry Dickens. But the interest of English and American people will be due chiefly to the great success that has attended the film version of Louisa Alcott's "Little Women." The result is that film producers are now looking to other Victorian authors for picture-subjects. A British company is engaged on a version of the "Pickwick Papers," as is also an American. Other Dickens novels contemplated as suitable material for films in America are "Great Expectations," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "David Copperfield." Preparations for the last film are already being made in England, where an American company is searching for characteristic Dickensian "types."

The social significance and potentialities of these activities are considerable. In a sense the coming Dickens pictures will be "costume" films, and of such there has recently been a surfeit. But these "costume" films have shown the sophisticated and "daring" outlook associated with certain phases of modern life. Their stories, garbed in the dress of long ago, have been distinctly of the temper of the cabaret and gangster films of today.

"Little Women" has revealed that a large public is waiting to welcome "costume" pictures that are clean and wholesome. For making such films the novels of Dickens provide abundant materials. The next characteristic development of the cinema, it is hoped, will be in the direction of making the films an entertainment to which every member of the family can be taken without apprehension.

### Tension on the Cotton Spindles

WHEN the strain becomes too severe, the thread snaps. That, from the viewpoint of the workers, describes the strike called in the cotton mills of the United States by the United Textile Workers.

Probably they take insufficient account of the strain under which textile executives have worked for the last ten years trying to keep their plants open and spindles turning. They are keenly aware of the tension felt by workers. The strain of trying to keep up with the increasing pace of the machine or to live on jobs that are being diminished by its speed—this is the principal grievance of the cotton workers.

Thus the textile controversy is different from the disputes of steel workers, iron miners, dock workers and automobile hands, whose chief issue is union recognition. In cotton, more than most other trades, wages and working conditions are directly in contest. This is because the contest rises from years of grumbling at the stretch-out system, by which one operative tends more and more spindles or looms, even before the present 25 per cent shutdown order touched off the discontent with wages.

The shutdown illustrates the essential contradiction in the economic system which underlies such unrest. While closing shop and reducing production under an industry-wide control, capital assures itself of a better price than it would receive if it ran on into overproduction. Labor, paid by the hour, can earn only as it produces and stands to lose by this curtailment. If the hours of the machine must be cut down to fit a scarcity system of economics, then how shall the machine tender receive his part of the reward for having worked himself out of a job? Or obtain the buying power to consume what he and the machine have produced?

Of course the labor movement is responsible in most instances for having put payment on a time basis instead of a piece basis. But unless piece rates are more liberal and flexible than usual, they do not give the worker a fair deal. At the other extreme is the perhaps unworkable proposal that labor should constitute a fixed yearly charge regardless of hours, as does the interest on machinery.

A walkout at the moment an industry is already initiating a layoff—as is the case in the cotton strikes—is not likely to lead to very conclusive results, but at least it points anew to the need of an economic equation between the man and the machine.

## The Casual Day

AMERICA'S Decoration Day was all but celebrated at Geneva, where the embattled eloquence of M. Louis Barthou and Sir John Simon described the most impressive sort of wreath imaginable, and left a good many people with the impression that it was about to be hung on the Disarmament Conference's door.

* * *

The speakers appeared to forget that the American, Norman H. Davis, had just offered a fruitful subject for discussion in his reference to the need for controlling armaments makers. To judge by reports, one of them even forgot the need for controlling himself.

* * *

Of course, two speakers don't make a disarmament conference. Nor should their indiscretions be allowed to break it.

---

Dear Ed.: I doubt if you appreciate the beauty of the Southwest Desert. (That is thrown in just to make you mad.) If you ever saw the Desert you'd be thinking of it. What was I saying—Oh, yes, my burro, a desert product, is named Slick because his hair will not lie down.

Slick and I came to town. I sat down at a cafeteria table. We don't dine Ritz every day. As I spread my dishes over the table my check got close to another man's. He called the proprietor, said I took up too much room and had mixed the checks. The manager looked at both checks, smiled, and said to the offended patron, "I'm sure you may have your choice. The stranger will take the other." Then he laid both checks before the scowling man and what do you think—if any? They were for the same amounts.

Please, what very restrained casual word do you recommend? S. V.

---

The American home will not have television for five years yet, according to Dr. Baker of the RCA Victor Company. Which is good news for father, who has had to learn how to tell which thoughts were from the evening paper and which from the loudspeaker, but has despaired of ever learning to read in the dark.

* * *

And it must be good news for certain announcers with rare gems of advertising to "put over." For five years at least they need not worry about looking the great unseen audience in its skeptical eye.

* * *

Television would, however, make a much-needed provision for those radio artists whom we should all rather see.

---

As a moviegoer who has reached an age when it is permissible to be heard as well as seen, we venture to suggest the danger of confusing merely "arty" attempts with really good films—which films we should describe as those showing the realities that make life worth living. Or even as those films that show us our foibles in such manner as to help us think our way out of them. But good films are not those which exploit the sins of a few in such a way as to make them look like national habits.

## Tranquil Corner: British Columbia

ABOUT four o'clock this morning I was wakened by a moonbeam which shone through the window onto my face. The moon was setting behind the willow thicket. Two twisted branches stood out, black and beautiful, against her white disk, as though painted thereon by a skillfully handled brush. For a moment she seemed to halt in the sky, holding, for drowsy eyes, the lovely picture she had made. Then she slipped down behind the thicket and the dark trees waited for dawn.

Upon waking again the garden was bathed in sunlight; drenched with the perfume of cherry blossom; alive with twittering birds. In the bush a squirrel chuckled softly. The aroma of toast and bacon filtered through the house.

Out in the garden all sorts of things had happened during the night. Two more cherry trees had broken their tightly packed green buds and spread showers of bloom above the grass. Three pink hyacinths had opened their perfumed bells. As for the daffodils—well, you could almost hear them jingle as their yellow heads swung together in the breeze. It was hard to leave them and go in to breakfast, but Hector Grey came purring and rubbing himself against us, which meant that he was hungry; so we followed while he led the way with fluffy tail erect. Hector Grey's specialty at breakfast is crumbly white bread. This morning he ate five slices. Then we waited breathlessly while he inspected a sixth slice.

"If he eats it," said Jane, "he will establish an all-time high record for bread eating in the cat world."

But, with a disdainful glance, Hector stalked away. Five slices, it seemed, were his limit today.

* * *

We then tried to settle down to our desks. But it was difficult to do so while warm scented wind blew through the open window and an advance guard of bees investigated our blossoms. Something that looked like a stray red petal drifted across the grass, rested on an apple branch, flickered toward me and settled on the window. It was a butterfly.

I wrote five lines. Then Jane announced with a giggle:

"Here's Mr. Bonny!"

In appearance Mr. Bonny is the most perfect contradiction of his own name that could possibly be imagined. He is the thinnest man we ever saw and the tallest and the most melancholy. His home conditions are happy and his business flourishes, yet Mr. Bonny so obviously revels in melancholy that we feel it would be almost unkind to cheer him up.

"Good morning, Mr. Bonny," Jane called to him, "isn't this a grand and glorious day?"

"Well," he replied, "it's not too bad at present, but—you never know. There's a cloud over there. Might turn to rain any time."

* * *

Mr. Bonny calls twice a week with fish for sale. We always buy from him.

"You won't be wanting any fish today, I suppose?" he inquired with an air of such enjoyable melancholy that it seemed hardly proper to insist upon purchasing a pound of cod.

"How's business, Mr. Bonny?" I asked.

"Not too bad, considering everything," was his guarded reply, which he hastened to qualify with, "that's to say for this week. How it'll turn out next week—well, you never know."

The great point about Mr. Bonny, however, is his almost passionate pride in his fish. He will hold a sole or a plaice in his hands and exclaim ecstatically:

"Lovely! Lovely!"

For this we honor him. He has found beauty where our eyes have failed, so far, to see it.

After Mr. Bonny departed the call of the spring morning became too insistent to be disregarded any longer.

"I think," said I, "that the dogs need exercise." The dogs are Turpin, a chow, and his wife, Emily.

So we set off up View Street, which is not a street at all but a stony trail that climbs toward the feet of the Two Sisters who keep watch over Tranquil Corner. On either side of the trail the bush spreads and thickens into the forest. It teems with the hidden lives which scamper and rustle through the underbrush. Everywhere, just now, brackens are unfolding curly fingers. Wild mint pushes up between the stones. In marshy pools mosses and cresses spread, tangle and weave pale-green nets. The dogs love it all.

* * *

Toward the top of View Street we walk warily, for we are approaching the Colonel's house. The Colonel lives alone with one very valuable Angora goat. When we first came to Tranquil Corner a dreadful thing happened. Emily went right up to the Colonel's Angora and barked full in her face! That evening the Colonel called on us and "mentioned it." Now, in Tranquil Corner, it is a pretty serious thing to have something "mentioned to you." So we had to apologize very politely indeed. The Colonel accepted our apology so kindly that we decided he must have a heart of gold beneath the grim exterior which he was trying to assume. This proved to be the case. He stayed for the evening and, ever since, we have been the best of friends.

The Angora, however, gave us rather a reproving glance as we passed this morning. I think she knew that we ought to have been at home, working, instead of stravaigin' around the country.

* * *

Still, we did not return empty-handed from our spring wandering. For, on our way back, we found the Field of the Cloth of Gold. We came on it quite suddenly in an open space where the trees stood back in amazement to contemplate the beauty spread about their feet.

"Buttercups!" exclaimed Jane.

"Buttercups!" I echoed, scarcely able to believe my eyes. How such buttercups came to be blooming there I could not guess. It was just one of those mysteriously sweet surprises which the bush loves to prepare for us.

A moment later we were down on our knees among them and telling each other of buttercup meadows which we used to know in England long ago. When we reached home the buttercups were arranged in a blue bowl and there was much ado to decide where and how the bowl might be displayed to best advantage.

"Put it here, against the brown panel!"

"Or how about here, in front of the Chinese tapestry?"

"No, here, on the window sill."

"Yes, that's the place," said Jane, "for, look, the cherry blossoms are peeping in through the window to admire the buttercups."

"Now," I said, "we really must get back to work."

"I think the lawn needs mowing," Jane announced.

Well, there seemed no denying that. So we settled down to clip the grass borders. With these peaceful tasks the afternoon slipped away. At sunset the waters of the Inlet turned to a sheet of living gold. The Gulf Islands became as the Islands of the Blest. The Two Sisters swathed their graceful shoulders in misty chiffon scarves of amethyst. Wood smoke curled skyward in blue wreaths and filled the air with a perfumed breath of peace at eventide. In the bush a squirrel chuckled as he reviewed the adventures of the day.

JOAN S. GRIGSBY.

## The American Federation of Labor

*What It Is . . . How It Is Organized*

*Second of two articles; the first appeared yesterday.*

By MALCOLM KEIR

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THE State Federation of Labor, like the A. F. of L., executes through its officers the will expressed at a convention of delegates drawn from the locals, councils and Central Labor Unions within the State. Besides lobbying at state legislatures the State Federation conducts educational work within locals and assists in the organization of new locals.

In respect to all these subsidiary federations some nationals require locals to affiliate, while other nationals make the choice optional with the local. Frequently one man, an officer of a local, will be its delegate to all the affiliated organizations and may be an officer of one or more of these as well. Generally such a man serves without salary; sometimes all or part of his expenses are paid and in some cases he is compensated for the time taken from his regular job. The officers of nationals, the A. F. of L., and specialized organizers for both get salaries, but these are low compared with the compensation paid in private companies for equally responsible work.

For three sets of trades—building, railroad and metals—there is a grouping of each of them in an organization called a department that stands between the nationals and the A. F. of L. The function of a department is that of a bridge between actual trade organizations and a potential future industrial union; that is, the department federates trades that are so intimately related that some day they may amalgamate into one all-embracive union.

At present the departments arbitrate jurisdictional claims—say between the carpenters and tile setters as to which shall lay asbestos shingles—and decide policies that the group of related nationals will unitedly indorse. Department conventions are held just before the opening of the A. F. of L. convention and in the same place. The executive councils of the departments are housed in the A. F. of L. Building at Washington.

A union label department differs from the above three in that the use of a distinctive label on the product is the sole common connection among the unions that are members of the department. The department aids in the selection of a label device and then propagandizes it among all the unions in the A. F. of L.

Experience taught that two more nets had to be spread in order to catch every prospective unionist. In small towns or new trades Local Federal Labor Unions or Local Federal Trade Unions performed this service. In small isolated places with too few men in any one trade to organize a regular craft local they can be formed into a Federal Local Labor Union. Again in any place where at least seven men are engaged in a trade for which there exists no national there may be chartered a Local Federal Trade Union. In both cases the word federal indicates direct affiliation with the A. F. of L. without the intermediary national. In the past, these unions have been deemed recruiting stations from which the new members were to be passed into the orthodox forms of unionization as soon as possible. During the last year, when 1300 new ones have been chartered, the Local Federal Labor Unions suddenly have become extraordinarily important; for it is by their use that the A. F. of L. has advanced into the hitherto closed industries of steel, automobile, rubber, coal and the like.

If soon the members of these labor unions are shuffled among claimant craft unions many of the members will drop out, for their problems and outlook are industrial not craft. If the A. F. of L. will not absorb them in industrial unions they may wreck the A. F. of L. by secession, to become independents or members of some new federation.

There are several important unions that never have been connected with the A. F. of L. Chief among them are the four unions among railway train employees, the engineers, firemen, conductors, and the trainmen. Each of these unions is independent of the others and all are independent of the A. F. of L. Of late years, however, the "Big Four" Brotherhoods often have acted together, and have coöperated with the seventeen unions of railway craftsmen affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Another group of independent unions is that sponsored by the Communists. There is, too, the remnant of the I. W. W. Finally there are several unattached local unions scattered about the country. Altogether there are about 5,000,000 unionists in the United States. Four-fifths of these are in unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

## *Letters to The Christian Science Monitor*

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Tax for Wet Advertising

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The control of the sale of beer, wine and liquor does not seem to be so easy as many of the advocates for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment hoped it would be. The boast that the saloon would not return has proved to be a dead letter in many sections of the country.

Also, it was stated in a news item recently that the revenue from the sale of the wet goods is about half of what was expected.

May I suggest that control might be improved and revenue increased by putting a heavy tax on all advertising contracts for wet goods, window displays included. This might help balance the budget.

Mount Vernon, N. Y. R. W. F.